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Lynch's Election Assured; Nazis Terrorizing Poles; Davis Heads NWLB Probe

The World's Day—November 5, 1943

Massachusetts: Corcoran Also Leads in Plan E

With 36 of 55 Cambridge precincts already officially tabulated at noon today, re-election of former Mayor John D. Lynch and Mayor John H. Corcoran to the City Council was assured on first choice votes in the City's second Plan E election.

Compulsory automobile insurance rates in Massachusetts for 1944 will be cut for "A," unchanged for "B," and raised for "C" book holders, under tentative schedules made public today. [Page 5.]

Exceeding the 82 per cent Boston goal set last week, approximately 85 per cent of the 1943 municipal taxes reached the City's coffers by the deadline last Monday, it was announced today at City Hall. Highest yet collected by a due date, payments totaled $50,692,263.

In Europe: New Wave of Terror Strikes Poland

A new wave of terror "on the largest scale ever organized by the Germans" is reported to have broken out in Poland. Wladyslaw Banaczyk, Home Affairs Minister of the Polish Government in London, said 162 Poles had recently been assassinated in Warsaw and 100 in Grodno.

An early Finnish effort to get out of the war has been forecast from several sources. The Stockholm newspaper Social Demokraten said the Finnish Government had instructed Juhu Passikivi, former Minister to Russia, to be ready to go to Moscow, presumably to discuss a separate peace. A CBS correspondent said it was well known in Sweden that Finland was ready to sue for peace.

The Swiss Government issued a decree which struck at Allied blacklists of pro-Axis firms. Fines and prison sentences were ordered for anyone giving information on exports and imports and business firms were forbidden to make declarations to foreign powers. [First Page, Second Section.]

Bulgarian Premier Dobri Bushiloff and Foreign Minister Sara Kiroff "are reported to have been summoned to Hitler's headquarters," the British Radio said.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencoglu are both reported to have arrived in Cairo for their scheduled conference. Greatly improved Turkish-Russian relations were seen as the first result of the talks. [First Page, Second Section.]

Queen Elizabeth and the Duchess of Kent saw several scarves they wished to buy at a disabled servicemen's handicraft exhibition in London. The best they could do, however, was to ask to have them set aside. The Queen and Duchess had forgotten to bring their ration books.

Washington: Davis Heads Cost-of-Living Probe

A National War Labor Board Committee to investigate the cost of living and report in 60 days was appointed by President Roosevelt with NWLB Chairman William H. Davis as its head and representative of the public, George Meany, A. F. of L. Secretary-Treasurer, and R. J. Thomas, President of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union, were named to represent labor and H. B. Horton, Treasurer of the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company, and George G. Batt, Vice-President of Dugan Brothers, as representatives of employers.

President Roosevelt nominated Elmo Pearce Lee, Sr., of Louisiana, to be a judge for the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, covering Texas, Louisiana, and several other Southern states. Mr. Lee was named to the post for which the President originally nominated former Gov. James V. Allred of Texas. Governor Allred's nomination was blocked by a tie vote in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

No more copies of War Ration Books One and Two will be issued, the OPA announced. Stamp No. 18 in Book One is good indefinitely for shoes.

OPA has reduced the maximum price of unsalted butter three-quarters of a cent a pound and modified allowances for bulk butter packed in wooden tubs, effective immediately.

National: C. I. O. Re-elects Murray as President

The Sixth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, held at Philadelphia, unanimously elected Philip Murray, President, to a fourth term.

Chairman Kilgore (D) of West Virginia, of a Senate Truman Subcommittee on Shipbuilding, announced that Rear Admiral William G. DuBose (retired) has been removed from active management in the Cramp Shipbuilding Company yard in Philadelphia. Senator Kilgore expressed belief that this action and other steps outlined at a closed hearing will result in substantial improvement in production.

Allotment of $2,350,000 to the War Shipping Administration to finance a plan for more economical and expeditious operation of ship repairs was approved by the House Appropriations Committee.

The National War Labor Board asserted that a maintenance of union membership provision ordered by the board is effective only for the duration of a contract, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties concerned, and if such a provision is ordered renewed by the Board it must contain a 15-day escape clause.

The House Merchant Marine Committee formally voted approval of President Roosevelt's recent executive order designed to break the impasse in compensating American shipowners for vessels requisitioned for war use.

Orient: Gripsholm Sails for N. Y. Via Rio

The Swedish liner Gripsholm, carrying 1,500 American repatriates from Japanese internment camps, has sailed from Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, for New York via Rio de Janeiro. The ship is due in Rio de Janeiro Nov. 14.

British Minister of State Richard Law told the House of Commons that "Japan is still refusing to allow neutral observers to inspect prisoner of war camps in Malaya, Burma, the Dutch Indies and Siam," the London Radio said.

Australia announced appointment of James Joseph Maloney, General Secretary of the Australian Boot Trade Employees Federation, as Minister to Russia.

30,000 Jonquils to Substitute For Tulips in Public Garden

Tulips in the Public Garden of Boston are gone "for the duration," it was learned today from Park Commissioner William P. Long.

Wartime import difficulties, plus an attack of a fungus, convinced the Commissioner that he could offer Bostonians only a mediocre display next spring. Rather than descend from the customary brilliance of the tulip display, he declared today, he prefers to substitute something else.

The "something else" will be 30,000 or more jonquils of some of the rarest varieties known to growers. They include Croesus, Cheerfulness, Dorine, Franciscus Drake, Actea, Helios, Alcida, Shackleton, Lady Diana Manners, Red Cross, and Mrs. Netta O'Meleveny.

Nevertheless, Boston will not be the same without its Public Garden tulips. Since 1886 the tulip beds have been the Hub's measure of how spring was advancing.

The newspapers kept their readers informed as to the Sunday on which the blooms would be most beautiful, and large respectful awe-struck crowds of visitors thronged the neat paths of the Garden and took pictures of a display which never satisfactorily transferred itself to celluloid.

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The Weather

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Limited Duty Proposed For Many Fathers

Men on 1-A-L list may be called soon to active service in noncombat posts here and abroad.

Fathers who are drafted in Massachusetts will comprise a high proportion among the 5 per cent of "limited-service" selectees under current Army policy, it became evident today as a result of preliminary physical examinations and estimates at Army and Selective Service headquarters here.

While "limited-service" was officially dropped from Army parlance last August, the Army is still taking as many as 400 persons a month at the Boston Induction Center alone who "do not meet minimum requirements for general service," as explained by an Army spokesman.

For several months, many fathers have been rejected at their first examination as being below minimum standards for general service. These with many other single men and childless husbands have been sent back to their local boards with the classification of 1-A-L,—the 1-A indicating availabilliy for immediate call and the L indicating the inferior status that formerly was known as "limited-service."

Subject to Recall

Those reclassified into 1-A-L are subject to recall, under monthly quotas of the Army approximating 5 per cent of the overall monthly call.

Although the Navy and Marines have not been taking any of these men, from 200 to 400 a month in this area have been going into the Army for jobs that are not so rigorous as general-service ones.

Once a man is reclassified into 1-A-L, he can be given a deferment if his job or family status changes, it was stressed at Selective Service headquarters.

So far, it was conceded, a high proportion of these men being put into 1-A-L are the pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

Drops Formal Title

The Army had decided to drop the formal "limited-service" title, it was recalled, after the Army had found difficulty in transferring these men to combat units even for office or so-called non-combat jobs.

Many limited-service men were given honorable discharges, but others were retained on request of their commanders.

Today, those recalled from 1-A-L into service may theoretically be sent to front-line units to do paper work, but unofficial reports indicate that men from this area are being retained in non-combat jobs in the First Service Command, with no guarantee, however, as to how long they will stay here.

Nazi Hill Defenses Smashed in Italy; Allies Map New Push Against Japan; World Organization Gains in Senate

Clear majority given in preliminary tests on security based on Moscow accord.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Two weeks of foreign policy debate by the treaty-ratifying United States Senate approached their climax today with a clear majority revealed by preliminary votes as favoring collective security on the lines of the Moscow declaration.

President Roosevelt at his press conference today welcomed inclusion of two paragraphs from the Moscow agreement into the original Connally resolution.

His reply to a question whether passage of the resolution reduced the need for a two-thirds Senate majority in ratifying treaties was a brief comment that the Constitution still stands.

Not more than half a dozen or so votes are expected against the broadened resolution which puts the Senate on record as recognizing "the necessity of there being established at the earliest practicable date a general international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states and open to membership of all such states."

Thus the terms of the more specific Moscow agreement hammered out in the actual conferences of Allied Foreign Ministers take the place of the more timid original Senate phrases which have grown obsolete in only two weeks' stirring march of world events.

In two test votes yesterday the Senate showed its willingness to go along with the Connally resolution. One of the votes, however, showed less than the necessary two-thirds majority, which is required to ratify a treaty, and the lack of which kept the United States out of the League of Nations and—some believe—provoked World War II.

No on Atlantic Charter

In one test on the revised Danaher amendment, the Senate refused 70 to 15 to write the Atlantic Charter, with its prohibition of territorial annexations and promises of world trade reforms, into the resolution. If the position of officially announced absentees is included in this record, the vote was 76 to 16. This was an 83 per cent Senate approval.

On the second test, an amendment from Senator Chapman Revercomb (R) of West Virginia, the latter stipulated that American participation in the projected in-

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Associated Press

Stilwell Gets to the Foot of Things

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell (kneeling, wearing campaign hat), Commander of United States Army forces in China, inspects shoes issued to his American-trained and equipped Chinese troops, lined up on the Ledo road, near the North Burma front. Behind General Stilwell is Brig. Gen. Haydon L. Boatner, his Chief of Staff for Chinese combat troops on the North Burma front.

President reveals plan for mighty blow at Japan was made at Chungking parley.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Three major developments on the war and postwar fronts were disclosed by President Roosevelt at his press conference today, all underlining the increasing unity of the principal United Nations. They were.

1. The military schedule for a new offensive against Japan on the Continent of Asia was laid out at a secret conference between top-ranking American, British and Chinese military leaders at Chungking. The conference is now ended. It dealt with both strategy and supply. It reached complete agreement on coming operations.

2. Growing out of the significant agreements at Moscow, other meetings between Russian, British and American political and military representatives are to be quickly forthcoming, and a conference between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin is still definitely in prospect.

3. The United States Government is in favor of getting food to the starving peoples of the occupied countries in Europe but the problem is one of ways and means. The President did not give the impression that any workable method of doing it was yet in sight.

Bad News for Japan

Mr. Roosevelt described the military decisions taken at the Chungking Conference as bad news for Japan and he emphasized that they represented complete unity of combined action on the part of the three powers.

The conference brought together Lord Louis Mountbatten, the new Supreme Allied Commander for Southeastern Asia; Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, and Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, head of the American Army's Services of Supply.

These men had extensive meetings with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and other Chinese military leaders and the results were hailed as highly successful.

In discussing the situation in the Pacific the President singled out the successful American naval battle near the Allied beachhead on Bougainville as a prime example of the continuing idea of whittling away Japanese force.

The landing on Bougainville in a sense is the stepping-stone method of warfare, which the Allies oppose as a matter of general policy, the President said. But he pointed out that Rabaul is still the Japanese strong point in the Southwest Pacific and full possession of Bougainville will permit more effective attacks against Rabaul.

General Somervell has already returned to the United States.

It was clear from the President's remarks today that he attached the greatest importance and the highest hopes for the future peace to the Moscow agreements.

More Conferences Coming

A whole series of related conferences, both extending and implementing the new undertakings, can now be expected in the near future. The Mediterranean Commission will soon be at work and the Three-Power Commission to deal with evolving European problems will shortly be gathering in London.

But the breadth of the decisions taken at Moscow and the machin-

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Germans retreat from mountain line—Red Army gains carry to mouth of Dnieper.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Germans are in retreat in Italy with their mountain defense line from Mount Massico to the Trigno River broken beyond repair. General Clark's men have advanced to the vicinity of the River Garigliano. The Allied forces today are 80 miles south of Rome.

Along the whole front, the Allies are on the move. Following the previous day's capture of the road junction of Isernia by General Montgomery's Eighth Army, the Fifth Army today has pushed to the outskirts of Venafro, central bastion of the German line in the hills, 25 miles from the west coast.

Naval vessels off the east coast are bombarding the Nazis behind the lines to assist General Montgomery's men. The Germans now are withdrawing to the Garigliano and the Aurunci Mountains beyond. Whether they can operate a new delaying defense there will depend upon the pressure which the Allies can bring to bear upon their retreating forces.

The Russian front did not appear so active, although General Tolbukhin's advance to Aleshki opposite Kherson at the Dnieper mouth means the remarkable feat of a 125-mile advance from Melitopol in two weeks and will presumably require a pause for bringing the supply system up level with the advance. While the main advance is along the Black Sea coast toward the Rumanian border, diversionary moves are being organized elsewhere on the line, notably an advance west of Kiev to Dymer and another across White Russia to Novokhovansk 54 miles from the Latvian border.

Official Russian figures of German losses for the summer and fall campaign claim the extraordinary total of 900,000 killed, 98,000 captured and 1,702,000 wounded. About 144 Nazi divisions were reported as routed, while an official map issued determining the exact positions of the 1,200-mile battle front shows a 185- to 280-mile Russian advance.

Meanwhile, the air offensive from the west continued at full strength, with Flying Fortresses and Liberators ranging out against Western Germany points immediately on the heels of the crushing Allied blows on Düsseldorf, Cologne, and Wilhelmshafen. The previous night 400 mile-an-hour Mosquito bombers, which have gone out at the rate of one city bombed a night for six months, re-

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'We Dig In to Protect Gains at Bougainville'

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific
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WITH THE UNITED STATES MARINES INVADING BOUGAINVILLE, Nov. 3. Delayed—Surrounded on all sides by strong Japanese land forces, American Marines today are rushing the work of consolidating their boldly conceived invasion of Bougainville.

It still is too early to divulge plans for conquering this powerful Japanese-held island from this initial foothold at Empress Augusta Bay. But it is obvious that the first task which faces the landing party is to set up the strongest possible defense against any Japanese counterattack.

It is pointed out here that the Japanese always have reacted quickly to each Allied advance in the Solomons. And it is unlikely that Japanese military leaders will calmly sit back and wait further developments of an invasion which not only threatens their last and most powerful base in the Solomons, but which, if successful, would deprive the key South Pacific base of Rabaul of its primary defenses and lay it wide open to direct attack.

However, the skillfully chosen American beachhead at Torokina poses for the Japanese one of the most difficult problems they yet have faced.

The disposition of Japanese land forces on Bougainville in relation to Torokina makes a land counterattack extremely risky and difficult. There are approximately 25,000 enemy troops garrisoned on southern Bougainville around Buin and another 6,000 or 7,000

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Army Takes Over to Quell Foment at Japanese Camp

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Army sent tanks and armored cars to the Tule Lake segregation center for disloyal Japanese as soldiers took over the camp today.

Steps were swiftly taken to quell disorder following the beating of a civilian guard. Five hundred persons were questioned as efforts were made to find the leaders of the disturbance.

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5—With groups both inside and outside juggling dangerously with serious trouble in the Tule Lake Relocation Center for disloyal Japanese, it will approximate the miraculous if further trouble can be avoided. The events of this week in the Center near the California-Oregon border have approached the point of great seriousness.

The groups mentioned are, within the Center, Japanese who want the United States' treatment of Japanese racials to enter the violent stage for propaganda purposes in Asia; outside the Center, those who seek any ground for argument against the return of the Japanese-Americans to their farms and homes in the rich Pacific Coast areas, either presently or after the war.

Firm Attitude

"It is going to be necessary for those individuals who don't want to live peacefully at Tule Lake to live some place else," says Robert B. Cozzens, Field Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority, who is back in his office here today after being one of approximately 200 Caucasians held virtual prisoners early this week by a mass demonstration of between 3,500 and 4,000 Japanese inmates of the Center. His implication is that the "some place else" will be a less pleasant habitation.

The Field Assistant Director made it plain that steps are being taken to prevent a repetition of the demonstration even though the hundreds in the mob scene of Nov. 1 were "hoaxed" by some 200 ringleaders into advancing on the Center's Administration Building to hear, as they thought, an address

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Air War on Three Fronts

Monitor Writers Report New Phase of Attack

Italian Thrust Dulls Luftwaffe

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Nov 5. — While Allied land troops push steadily deeper into the German defense zone across Italy, the air forces are being reorganized to strike heavier blows at the German war industry and impose a greater strain on the Luftwaffe defending it.

Heavy bombers of the American 12th Air Force have been augmented by those of the American 15th Air Force. And this accession

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Japan's Planes Fail at Rabaul

By Walter E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Nov. 5—Due largely to the wholesale destruction of Japanese shipping and aircraft at Rabaul Nov. 2, the enemy appears to have been deprived of his power to counterattack by air or sea at Bougainville. It appears to be too late for the Japanese to do anything serious to shake the American Marines from the beachhead they have gained there or to prevent the Allies from squeezing the enemy's forces out of his main bases at

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Seven Millions Homeless in Reich

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5—An outstanding feature of the devastating raid on Germany which sent nearly 1,000 American planes to Wilhelmshaven was the success of long-range fighters, operating 600 miles from base. On this raid the bombers were so well protected that only five were lost—and two fighters.

The Americans shot down 34 Nazi fighters.

This is taken here to suggest that the Americans have reached a new phase in combating German defenses, thus opening up not only grim new prospects for the Germans' home front, but also perhaps revising the whole popular concept of where a fighter-covered Allied invasion of the continent may be launched.

Meanwhile, a most reliable source throws light on the other side of the bombing, namely, the German home-front situation. Nearly 7,000,000 persons in Germany have already lost their homes through Allied bombing.

This has set German authorities one of the most colossal problems ever faced by any nation, espe-

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French Bar Moscow Decisions

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 5 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation announced today that it would refuse to consider as binding the decisions of the tripower London commission set up by the Moscow conference.

A Committee statement, issued after lengthy discussions of French foreign policy, said:

"It seems to the French Committee of National Liberation that the fate of Germany and her allies cannot be examined and brought to proper conclusion without the participation of France.

"Therefore, the Committee must make known that decisions that might be taken concerning this subject would only engage France if she had participated in them under conditions conforming to her interests and those of all her Allies, and also taking into account French sacrifices for that common cause."

France was not invited to participate in the Moscow conference.

Small States of Eastern Europe See New Hope in Moscow Pacts

The Christian Science Monitor today continues publication of a group of articles analyzing the implications of the agreements reached at the Moscow Conference.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Moscow conference did not attempt to draw the new frontiers of Europe in detail. The only former nation whose sovereign revival was specified was Austria. Nothing was said about Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, or the Balkan countries.

But if the results of the conference come even half way up to their possibilities it follows inevitably that the prospects for a true revival of the small nations of Eastern Europe are better now than they have been since the day Adolf Hitler seized control of Germany.

This follows from the inner meaning of the Moscow documents. Frontiers were expected to be a knotty problem. This expectation rose from the fact that up until Moscow Russian policy on one hand and Anglo-American policy on the other were both operating on the premise that these two political groups needed and desired a buffer area between them.

Subconsciously, if not consciously, Russian policy clung to the idea of preserving a strong Germany, non-Nazi, but large and armed, as a barrier between itself and the west.

Perhaps with even less awareness, Anglo-American policy approached Europe with a sense of clinging to "law and order," of fearing "chaos," of preoccupation with frontiers and types of government which sought to preserve a buffer between East and West—Russia and the British-American world.

What the Moscow conference was primarily, was a renunciation

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War Program at Northeastern Expands

Increasing use of Northeastern University by the armed services and decreasing use by civilians are the institution's prospects for the coming year, in keeping with the wartime trend, Dr. Carl S. Ell, its President, told members of the University's Corporation this noon at the Parker House.

In his annual report, Dr. Ell disclosed that the enrollment at the end of June consisted of 4,992 civilian students and 3,276 in the Army and industry.

During the coming school year, he said, "it seems that the programs of all of our several schools and colleges are bound to suffer still further declines in enrollment. How drastic these declines may be, cannot now be predicted. However, with such limitations in curricula and course offerings as may be possible, it is now planned to continue work in all of the schools of the university system."

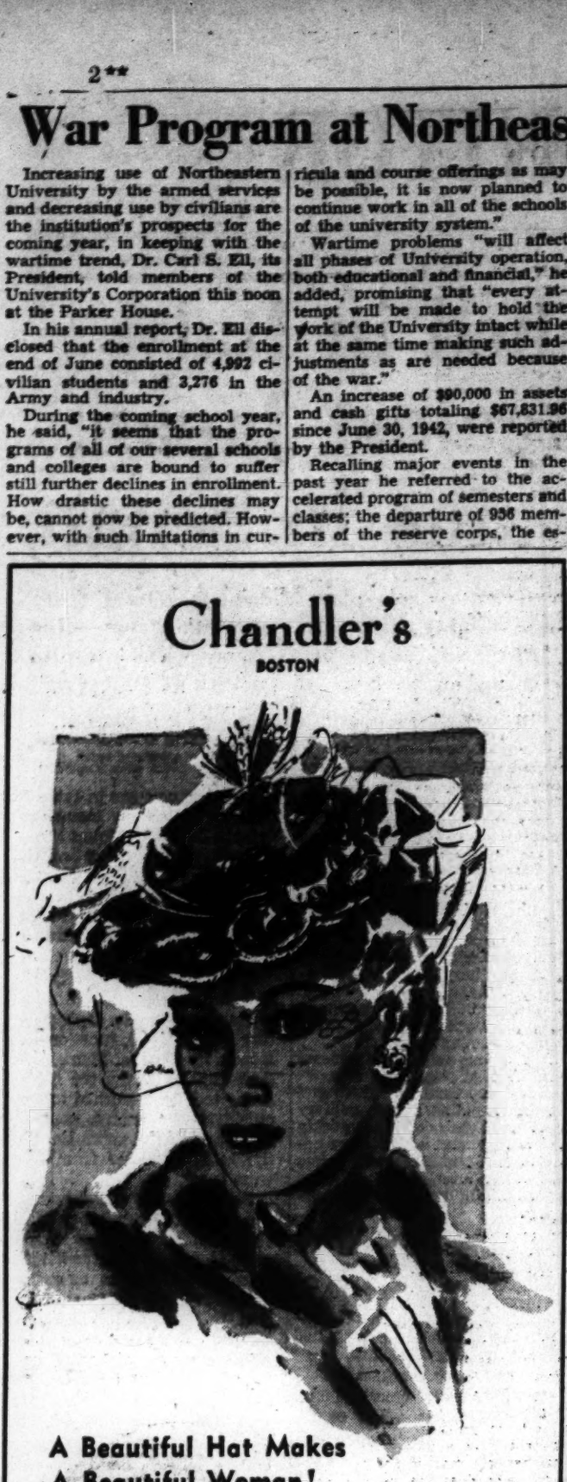
Wartime problems "will affect all phases of University operation, both educational and financial," he added, promising that "every attempt will be made to hold the work of the University intact while at the same time making such adjustments as are needed because of the war."

An increase of $90,000 in assets and cash gifts totaling $67,631.96 since June 30, 1942, were reported by the President.

Recalling major events in the past year he referred to the accelerated program of semesters and classes; the departure of 936 members of the reserve corps, the establishment of the Army Specialist Training Unit which will total 350 trainees by Dec. 13; admission of the first women, 62, in the day colleges; and the beginning of government-sponsored training of veterans of World War II.

Three main purposes to guide efforts for the coming year, he outlined, are: serving a civilian student-body representing about 25 per cent of normal enrollment; providing war-training courses under the United States Office of Education, in which 6,312 men have been trained since the program was begun in 1941; and expansion of its Army program.

Chandler's
BOSTON



A Beautiful Hat Makes A Beautiful Woman!

Subtle colors, softly blended, with wild grape or fiesta violet predominating, cast warm, glowing shadows on one's face! Also in black with ice blue or fuchsia ribbons. Cleverly banded in back, this bit of hat stays precisely at the most becoming angle. It's a beautiful hat with a silver fox jacket, a mink coat or a luxury-furred coat.

Millinery Salon
Second Floor

$22

Lower Bail Denied In Navy Yard Cases

Attempts of counsel to secure reduced bail for Charles John Rosnell and Anthony V. Bruno, who are facing charges of theft of food from Navy lifeboats, failed today when the case came up for hearing before United States Commissioner Martin T. Hall in Federal Court.

The two defendants have been held on $10,000 bail each, while two others also in court today, Alphee Courpure and J. Joseph Murphy, have been held on $5,000 bail on similar charges. All except Defendant Rosnell furnished the bail. All four waived hearing and were held for the Grand Jury.

Gerald J. McCarthy, Assistant U. S. Attorney, objected to reduction in bail because of the seriousness of the offense and what would happen to survivors of a torpedoed vessel if they happened to get on a liferaft from which the food had been removed.

Mr. McCarthy told the Commissioner that evidence in hands of the Government indicated that Defendant Rosnell had cut the lashings which held the provisions to the liferafts. He also said that at least three vessels had sailed before the discovery that food had been removed from the rafts attached to those ships. No substitute rations for liferafts are carried by the vessels, Mr. McCarthy told the Commissioner.

Another defendant, involved in the alleged theft of tools from the Hingham Naval Ammunition Depot, Raymond W. Caron, of Brockton, appeared later before Commissioner William C. Rogers and was held in nominal bail for the Grand Jury.

'Not Guilty' Verdict In Case of Linney

A Superior Court jury yesterday returned a "not guilty" verdict for Lieut. Frank J. Linney of the Boston Fire Department who has been on trial on charges of willful neglect of duty in connection with his inspection of the Cocoanut Grove, prior to the fire last November.

Deliberating less than four hours the jury returned the "not guilty" verdict on all three counts of the indictment. Lieutenant Linney was emotionally moved by the verdict. Soon after it was announced scores of his friends from the Fire Department congratulated him.

Former Bund Officer Clings To Citizenship

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5 (AP)—Taking the stand for the second day in his fight to retain the citizenship he received in 1937, Rudolph Wurtzenberger, U. S. Army Air Force private, testified in Federal Court today he resigned from the German-American bund in 1940 "because I don't think the organization will do any good for this country."

Mr. Wurtzenberger, former Stamford interior decorator, now stationed at New Haven municipal airpor, asserted that in returning his Bund membership to New York headquarters he wrote, "I'm not interested to keep on any longer, and besides I don't think the organization will do any good for this country."

He attended three Bund meetings—two in Stamford and one in Mt. Vernan, N. Y., after his resignation, he testified, but said he refused to continue as a member of the Stamford Bund, in which he was once treasurer.

He related that Gustave Elmer, one-time Bund National treasurer, came to Stamford to ask him to continue to collect funds for the organization, but said he refused, declaring, "I am no longer a member."

Maintaining the serious composure he has shown throughout the six-day hearing by the Government to strip his citizenship for pro-Nazi sympathies, Mr. Wurtzenberger remarked that the buttons and other articles FBI men took from his Stamford room were "but convention souvenirs and winter relief buttons."

Mr. Wurtzenberger testified yesterday that in filling out questionnaires at Fort Devens, Mass., Fort Bragg, N. C., and at Camp Niantic, Conn., he indicated his willingness to fight for the United States.

He said he never sought either a deferment or exemption from the draft.

'Soldier City' Rises in South Boston

Army Corps of Engineers

Corps of Engineers Complete Another Cantonment

More than 2,000 troops assigned to the Boston Port of Embarkation today began moving into Camp Donald McKay, a $500,000 project in South Boston which was completed in 45 days, under supervision of the Army's Corps of Engineers. The 93 buildings of frame construction, providing all community facilities, arose on a barren tidal flat which was reclaimed from Boston Harbor. The camp gets its name from the builder of the world-famous clipper ships. Two other Engineer projects being rushed to completion in this area are the $4,000,000 General Hospital at Framingham and the $1,000,000 Station Hospital at Waltham, the latter for personnel in the Boston area.

Postwar Plans of Providence To Get Aid of Citizens' Group

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5—In a step toward seeking widespread public support for a postwar program for Providence, the City's Civil Planning and Traffic Board announced this week that a sponsoring committee of 100 citizens would be selected to help develop the program.

Basic objectives for the program already have been drafted. The aim, the Board explained, is "to plan a co-ordinated program for the future development of the City of Providence as a more attractive place in which to live and do business."

The committee of 100 citizens will be chosen to represent a cross section of the City's population, with representation for all the major civic organizations, racial and religious groups.

Royal B. Farnum, Executive Vice-President of the Rhode Island School of Design, heads the special group now developing the program. He is assisted by Hovey T. Freeman, Providence businessman, Edward Winsor, an attorney, and Leslie Williams, a specialist on city planning problems.

Traffic aind zoning, two problems which have harassed Providence city governments for years, are expected to be dealt with in the postwar program. Providence, like Boston and some of the other older New England municipalities, long has been troubled with the problem of automotive traffic because so many of the major arteries in the downtown section were laid out years ago in the horse and buggy era and are unfavorably suited to modern conditions. Various sweeping proposals have been made in the past, but all entailed enormous expenditures for condemning property and moving buildings to widen the principal traffic arteries.

The City's zoning laws, likewise, were drawn up years ago and have been harshly criticized as inadequate by many civic leaders and members of the City government.

Better Lighting Welcomed

Rhode Island shifted from a dimout to a brownout this week amid considerable confusion and differences of opinion as to what types of lighting would be permissible.

Many of the shopping centers in the State blossomed forth with bright lights as shopkeepers turned on bright outside lights and window lighting fixtures which hadn't been lighted since the dimout went into effect last Nov. 30.

The Mount Hope Bridge, darkened for a year, emerged once more as a strand of bright jewels and trains moving through Providence had their shades up.

Some sections, however, retained their subdued lighting. The Mall in Providence was dimmed out despite the lifting of the restrictions. A few communities removed the patches which had been placed over traffic signal lights, but others decided not to make the change yet.

Some confusion was apparent concerning automobile headlights. Rhode Islanders were informed officially that they might remove their headlight hoods or not, as they chose. But one community, West Warwick, cautioned all motorists to retain the hoods while across the line in Massachusetts motorists were compelled to remove the hoods after a given date.

Because of the critical fuel situation, an attempt is being made to restrict the consumption of electricity as much as possible. The State Protective Lighting Committee has drawn up a series of recommendations which will be widely distributed by next week cautioning householders and shopkeepers to "light up" only if the lights are deemed necessary.

First reports on the consumption of electricity were encouraging. The utility companies reported there was no appreciable increase in consumption as the dimout ended. Most of the brightening up appeared due to removal of shades and hoods rather than to the use of additional bulbs.

Triple Scrap Drive Announced

Three kinds of scrap—tin cans, waste paper, and metals—will be collected in Boston during the coming two weeks, it was announced today by B. H. Waters, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee.

Householders in Boston proper are urgently asked to save the following sorts of waste paper; magazines, newspapers, wrapping paper, and cardboard. Each kind should be bundled separately and tied firmly. Discarded letters and other small bits of waste paper are not possible of salvage, the War Production Board announces, because of the difficulties of handling.

The need is urgent in the extreme, officials say, with several mills running on waste paper inventories so low as to keep them on an hourly production basis. The deficiency of waste paper supplies from which to make shipping containers for ammunition, food, and other war commodities is said to have already affected seriously the flow of lend-lease goods.

Scrap metal—other than tins—will also be picked up in Boston, and special dates have been set for the simultaneous collection of iron and steel scrap and waste paper. They are Thursday and Friday, Nov. 11 and 12. Not only city trucks, but trucks manned by war veterans, Boy Scouts, and other civic groups will scour the city for every last available pound of metal and ounce of paper.

Collection of tin cans will be made in Boston daily from Nov. 15 to 19, Monday through Friday. Other tin collection dates in this area are:

Belmont	Nov. 15-20
Braintree	16
Brockton	15
Brookline	weekly
Cambridge	17 and 18
Canton	16
Cohasset	1st Saturday each month.
Dedham	15
Everett	18
Hingham	18
Hull	18
Medford	15-19
Melrose	21
Milton	15-18
Needham	15-19
Newton	15-19
Norwood	weekly
Quincy	15-17
Randolph	15
Revere	15-20
Scituate	17
Somerville	15-20
Stoneham	18
Wakefield	15 and 16
Waltham	15-17
Watertown	15-18
Weston	15
Weymouth	18
Winchester	17 and 18
Winthrop	16
Woburn	20

Market Study Is Urged For Sales Manager

"Absentee landlords"—executives who operate from the field of a mahogany-topped desk and set instructions or policies from a distant point without being in touch with conditions at the places of sale—were scored by Lewis F. Gordon, National President of the Financial Advertisers Association, in a talk at the Parker House, Boston, today.

Speaking before the Sales Managers Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Gordon who is also Vice-President of the Citizens and Southern National Bank, Atlanta, Ga., and President of the Atlanta Sales Executives Club, declared that lack of the kind of knowledge which market study provides creates the "absentee landlord."

He advocated an intensive education in geography for sales managers, "through the medium of trips into every sales territory in the country." This would provide sales managers with "an intimate and sympathetic understanding of the particular conditions confronting each representative."

The successful sales manager, he said, "get out on the firing line with the men and thus come to know the kind of auxiliary help which they can provide from the home office."

Much the same applies to advertising, especially national advertising, so that it may apply properly to all sections of the country, Mr. Gordon said.

"Those of us who survive in the future will work under a far healthier condition than we have in the past," declared Mr. Gordon. This measurement is predicated on the matter of business policies, he added. "Look around and see if we have been guilty of absentee-landlordism," he said. "Get closer to the tenants, find out what they want, how they want it. Market study is vital and necessary to business today and that business which is not carrying it on, to some degree at least, is like a rudderless ship moving through a fog and steering without a compass."

Housewives Urged to Begin To Talk Turkey

Food Problems in New England

These are the days to really "talk turkey." With only about 15 shopping days before Thanksgiving, New Englanders eager to assure themselves and their families of the traditional bird for the holiday dinner should make their reservations early—not only with their local market suppliers but with their favorite restaurants, should they plan to "eat out."

Turkey supplies will be particularly short in the Eastern States, according to the Federal Department of Agriculture, since these sections are on a deficit-producing basis. With a strong demand for turkey in all sections of the country, the birds will tend to be consumed, the Department said, nearer the Midwestern and Southwestern points of production.

In New England, Maine turkey growers—thwarted, they say, by Government regulations and by grain and labor shortages and high costs, predicted that the State's turkey production of 70,000 would be less than half that of normal years. They also said that ceiling prices set by the OPA had paved the way for "black market" operations.

In this connection, the Massachusetts OPA, which yesterday set retail ceiling prices for turkeys at local markets, today announced a new amendment to the Restaurant Regulation, effective for Thanksgiving Day only. This would permit restaurants and hotels to serve the same type of Thanksgiving dinner as last year and "at prices in line with those of ordineary Sunday and weekday dinners."

Thus, "diners-out" are assured of real old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinners—as "old fashioned" as 1942, anyway—but best advice today was to make such restaurant and hotel reservations early.

Ten Per Cent Milk Cut

During the coming week, wholesale and retail consumers in New England will receive approximately 10 per cent less milk than their normal demands, according to Samuel W. Tator, of the War Food Administration.

Record-breaking consumer demand, coupled with seasonal low production, account for the present shortage, Mr. Tator added. He also stated that under the terms of the voluntary allocation agreement now in effect, the available supplies of 700 milk distributors in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island will be pooled during the period of shortage.

The armed forces, schools, and hospitals will be given preference in obtaining their milk supplies, Mr. Tator said, and accordingly the milk available to most customers will be 10 per cent below current demand.

"A" Award for Spuds

Aroostook potato farmers of Maine today became the first group of its kind in the country to receive the Army "A" awards for outstanding accomplishment in the production of essential food despite serious wartime handicaps.

The 1943 potato crop has been estimated at 71,000,000 bushels—a new record for Aroostook County.

First National Bank Gift of $80,000 Is Added to Boston's United War Fund

Greater Boston's United War Fund was the recipient today of a gift of $80,000 from the First National Bank of Boston, according to an announcement by Chairman Joseph T. Walker, Jr.

The subscription was more than that of last year and was presented by Charles E. Spencer, President of the bank.

William F. Billingsley, Area Director of the C. I. O.'s War Relief Committee, was one of the speakers at the dutch treat report-luncheon at the City Club today, held by the Industry and Finance Divisions. The others were Henry C. Murray, Regional Director for the Labor League for Human Rights, A. F. of L., and Sinclair Weeks, General Vice-Chairman of the fund campaign.

Subscriptions of $500 or more acknowledged by the War Fund today include:

$12,000—Anonymous.
8,000—Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham.
5,675—The Rev. George L. Paine.
5,000—"From a Friend"; "H. M. S."; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Wolcott.
3,500—Mason Fund.
3,200—Mr. and Mrs. John L. Grandin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Moors.
2,000—Frederick A. Flood; Henry Wheeler.
1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Dodge.
1,250—John R. Macomber; Miss Mary E. Williams.
1,230—Henry C. Clark.
1,200—Mrs. Augustus Hemenway.
1,000—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Curtis; Col. and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner.
900—Mrs. Russell Gray.
875—Miss Clara B. Winthrop.
800—Mrs. William Haynes-Smith.
700—Miss Margaret Cummings.
650—Prof. Fred N. Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Scott.
550—Mr. and Mrs. B. Devereux Barker.
500—Miss Mary E. Batcheider; Mrs. Harry Hartley; Mrs. William R. Hedge; Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Murray.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, not so cool tonight; rains beginning late tonight will end during Saturday. Not much change in temperature Saturday.

Southwestern Maine: Increasing cloudiness, not so cool tonight; rain beginning in southwest portion late tonight. Saturday cloudy, rain, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, windy, not so cool tonight. Rain beginning tonight will end during Saturday. Somewhat cooler Saturday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, not so cool tonight; rain beginning late tonight will end during Saturday. Cooler except along the coast Saturday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, windy, not so cool tonight. Rain beginning tonight will end during Saturday. Cooler Saturday.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:53 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Saturday, 6:37 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.

Ration Book News

Ration-Book-totin' householders, who have now begun to use their new No. 4 books, may shortly discard their No. 1 and 2 books. Only the No. 18 stamp in Book 1, good indefinitely for a pair of shoes, and Blue Stamps "X" "Y" and "Z," in Book 2, valid for processed foods through Nov. 20, remain to be used—if not already torn out. As soon as these are used, the covers may be discarded, OPA states. They will not be used again for rationing purposes.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Margaret Matters, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Weymouth, in Weymouth High School, 89 Middle Street, East Weymouth, at 8 p. m.

Waclaw Lednicke, Ph. D., will give a lecture on "The Uprooted," sixth of eight lectures on "Life and Culture of Poland in Polish Literature," in the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Saturday

Clarence Henry Haring will speak on "The Present Crisis in Argentina" at the Twentieth Century Association Luncheon at 1 p. m. The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lecture.

Vera Micheles Dean will speak on "Russia and the United Nations" at the Foreign Policy Association Meeting in the Copley-Plaza Ballroom at 1:35 p. m. Servicemen and servicewomen admitted free to the balcony.

"Colonial Portraits" is the subject of a talk by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Mrs. Sayward will speak at 2 p. m. on "Christian Symbolism." Both are free to the public.

Three short movies will be shown at the New England Museum of Natural History, entitled "Ride 'Em, Cowboy," "A Fish and Bear Tale," and "On the Trail," at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Free to the public.

Hazel Hallett, pianist; Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and William Achilles, accompanist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Under the auspices of The Alliance Francaise and Salon Francais de Boston, M. Julian Green will give a lecture in French on "Peut-on ecrire en deux langues?" at the Junior League Theater, Zero Marlborough Street, at 3:30 p. m.

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Coming in the WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR November 6, 1943

MEDITERRANEAN: SCENERY FOR SOLDIERS
By Lester Hornby

As in its earliest days, Europe's inland sea resounds to the tramp of soldiers' feet, but this well known artist's sketches bring out that its natural beauty lives on, above and beyond war's maneuvers.

DENMARK BIDES ITS TIME
By Julius Moritzen

"That deliverance is not far off is the firm conviction of the Danes." So says this writer of Danish descent in setting forth that sturdy nation's unwavering purpose to remain free.

REBEL IN EDUCATION
By Roy Pierre

A rebel by nature and training, Winkie Barr, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, is here revealed as arriving at a new milestone in education.

THE RED ARMY SINGS
By Nicolas Slonimsky

Of course, the valorous deeds of the Red Army must have their setting of songs, and this musicologist tells why and how these songs spring from the heart of the people.

BRITAIN LIKES COMMUNAL EATING
By Melita Spraggs

Miss Spraggs explains just why "eating out" has "caught on" in the British Isles and why it bids fair to continue its popularity when peace comes.

BOTTLENECK OF THE MOUNTAINS
By Roscoe Fleming

The romance of railroading in the Rockies is recalled with the smashing of a wartime bottleneck by removal of an entire narrow-gauge system to the Alaskan front.

ALSO LAST OF TWO ARTICLES: "ATLANTIS NOW," BY CLARENCE K. STREIT

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Settling of Coal Strike Stirs Up Other Problems

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5—Acceptance of the Ickes-Lewis coal wage agreement by the National War Labor Board, which appeared inevitable this morning, settles the coal strike but leaves major national problems in its wake.

By obtaining $1.50 of the $2 daily wage increase which he demanded in March, John L. Lewis has won his eight months' battle against government efforts to effect full wartime wage stabilization in the United States.

The failure of the President and the National War Labor Board to hold the line against the United Mine Workers has seriously weakened anew the "Little Steel" wage stabilization formula and possibly outmoded it, in the view of labor experts here.

Other union groups, noting that Mr. Lewis was successful in his wartime demands for wage increases, have had their determination strengthened to ask for higher pay. Particularly it is felt that the mine wage increase will encourage the railway unions to demand a bigger wage boost than has been allowed under the ruling of Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization.

Not a Wage Boost, Says Ickes

On the other hand, Secretary Ickes declares the pay increase granted the miners is not a wage boost at all, but represents except for permissible increases already granted by the NWLB, merely the giving more pay for more hours of work. The agreement gives soft coal miners 37½ cents more per day that the NWLB-approved Illinois compromise. The extra 37½ cents is obtained by reducing the mine lunch period from 30 to 15 minutes and paying for the added 15 minutes of worktime at time and a half rates.

Asked if the agreement affects the NWLB's "Little Steel" formula, Secretary Ickes replied:

"Let's get down to fundamentals. We are behind 40,000,000 tons in the production of coal. It is essential to dig more coal. If I can get extra work time, meaning more production, it would be justified, regardless of the effect on wages. If I thought the miners would be physically able to work nine or 10 hours a day, I would talk to them about it."

Secretary Ickes' view that a bigger coal output is desperately needed for war industry is borne out by war production chiefs. Howard A. Gray, Deputy Coal Administrator, predicted a month ago that the nation faced "outright allocation" of coal by the Government unless production was stepped up 1,000,000 tons a week immediately, yet this week's strike has deprived the nation of an estimated 10,000,000 tons.

Underpassed Labor Board

In reaching agreement with Mr. Lewis while the miners were on strike, Secretary Ickes violated a long-standing rule of the NWLB against dealing with a union when it is out of strike. By-passing of the NWLB in this way has weakened this body which the President established to settle wartime labor troubles. Mr. Lewis has thus settled an old score with the Board, which he has consistently fought.

It is clear that Mr. Lewis succeeded in splitting the Government on the wage-strike issue. If Secretary Ickes and the NWLB had not quarrelled over the handling of the United Mine Workers' demands during the earlier mine walkout this year, and if they had presented a united front in the recent emergency, the view is that Mr. Lewis might at least have been compelled to accept the NWLB's suggested Illinois compromise decision.

Under the Smith-Connally Law, the President might even have been able to impose restrictive penalties on the United Mine Workers, such as the withholding of dues payments provided in the compulsory checkoff clauses of their contracts. But the coal emergency was rapidly growing, and the President took the step most calculated to produce coal, which was to give Secretary Ickes authority to negotiate with the U. M. W. chief.

New Step to Inflation

The wage boost gives the nation a new nudge inflationward. Secretary Ickes has admitted that execution of the signed agreement will require an increase in coal prices—a question which will have to come before the Office of Price Administration for decision. Such an increase will raise the cost of living. Under the contract the miners will receive the $8.50 provided in the original Illinois agreement. This will bring basic minimum pay for miners to about $56.74 for a 48-hour six-day week. Many miners will earn above $60, an increase of 130 per cent over the $26 a week earned in January, 1941.

Mine labor spokesmen contend with some justification that, considering the importance and type of work, mining has been a very poorly paid war industry. Dissatisfaction has been spread in mining communities by letters from relatives who have quit coal mining to work in far more lucrative factory war jobs. Many miners have quit their accustomed coal digging for the better-paying city war plants.

Mr. Lewis now has a pay rise which substantially answers these miner complaints. He has given little in return, in the way of increased production. The miners' lunch period is shortened from 30 to 15 minutes, but 15 minutes is too short and the public will agree. Hence either the miners will take their usual 30 minutes and no increase in coal production will result from this device, or Mr. Lewis can make a later plea that the short lunch interval is an outrage and must be lengthened without any cut in daily pay. The consensus is that Mr. Lewis has been "appeased."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—In the mine fields the situation today was:

Pennsylvania—about 12,500 soft coal miners were committed to work today with 105,000 still idle. Little more than 1,000 anthracite workers were on the job with most of the 80,000 others expecting to return Monday.

Alabama—A full-fledged back-to-work movement was under way.

Kentucky and Tennessee—Only about 300 miners out of 19,500 were reported as working late last night. In the Tennessee area about 1,300 were expected back in the pits today.

Arkansas—Operators informed Secretary Harold Ickes the mines in at least one county would continue closed until a definite announcement was made regarding a proposed increase in coal prices.

West Virginia—Between 30,000 and 40,000 of 110,000 striking miners joined the slow return to work but coal men estimated production would not exceed 25 per cent of daily capacity.

Ohio—Virtually all of the Hocking Valley's 5,000 miners were at work, but approximately 20,000 in the big East Ohio fields still were reported idle.

Schools Built Over Coal But Not a Bit to Burn

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 5 (AP)—The Wilkes-Barre city schools, located atop rich beds of anthracite, are going to close because of a coal shortage.

One company that furnished 2,300 tons of coal to the school district last year didn't even bid this year.

Pupils 'Fly High' in Classroom

Wide World

California High Schools Study Aviation

Los Angeles high school students are learning the rudiments of flying in novel classroom training planes which simulate actual flying conditions in many ways. Using J-17 trainers, designed by Volmer Jensen of the California Aero Glider Company, students learn flight control, co-ordination of control and aerial maneuvers, and fly "blind" by instruments and headphones. The training planes have electrically run propellers and controls which turn the craft right, left, up and down, and in bank. Flying conditions at 200 to 300 miles an hour can be simulated. Shown above is a class in aerial maneuvers.

Willkie Urges Senate's Seal On Soviet Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—As an action that would reflect the "overwhelming sentiment of the American people," Wendell L. Willkie was out today with an appeal to the United States Senate to approve the newly drafted declaration of the Moscow Allied Conference for a general international organization to maintain peace and security.

Mr. Willkie said that enlargements covering economic, political and other subjects could await later discussion, but it was of immediate importance, he held, to let the world know that the United States' treaty-ratifying power was resoundingly behind the basic agreement reached by the American-British-Russian-Chinese conferees.

"It is earnestly to be hoped that the United States Senate approves by an almost unanimous vote the American-British-Russian-Chinese agreements recently formulated at Moscow," the Willkie statement issued at his Broad Street office here reads. "Necessary supplements . . . to cover additional economic, political and other subjects, as well as other countries, can be discussed later.

"The important point at the moment is that the world should know at once that our treaty-ratifying body—the United States Senate—approves the basic principles involved in the Moscow agreements.

"I am sure that the Senate, in approving these agreements, will be reflecting the overwhelming sentiment of the American people, irrespective of their party membership or economic beliefs."

Roosevelt Pins Bring Protest

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Representative John B. Bennett (R) of Missouri accused the Office of War Information yesterday of distributing lapel pins and magazines overseas to promote President Roosevelt for "first President of the United Nations."

OWI officials called his assertions "mad nonsense."

Mr. Bennett said pins bearing the President's picture have been distributed through United States soldiers to citizens of other countries and insisted they were being used to foster "a fourth term among our troops." He asserted the agency also put out a picture magazine "devoted exclusively to promoting the political fortunes of the perpetual candidate for re-election to the presidency."

An OWI official said 37,000 clips with Mr. Roosevelt's picture on one side and the United States flag on the other were distributed in the Near East last year but declared Mr. Roosevelt's likeness "was used as that of the President of the United States who was, by reason of his office, a symbol of this nation."

If any United States soldiers obtained the pins, he said, they must have gotten them from natives—they weren't distributed through the Army.

Wheeler Wants Inquiry On 'Under Cover' Author

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana introduced a resolution yesterday asking an investigation of the activities of "one Arthur Derunian, alias Paganelli, an Armenian" whom he described as author of the book "Under Cover."

Senator Wheeler said he wanted to ascertain particularly, Mr. Derunian's connection with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the number of times he had been employed by that agency, and whether his work with the F. B. I. has been used by him as the basis for private profits.

The Montanan said the book "smeared" virtually everybody who had tried to keep America out of war.

Colombia and Chile Speak For Americas' Part in Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—Colombia and Chile, both acting at about the same time, although in different ways, have reminded the United Nations that South American countries expect to have a voice in the peace settlement or, more strictly speaking, in the foundation laying of future world relationships.

Colombia has taken the definite step of circularizing its immediate Latin neighbors. It proposes that Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Uruguay, and Paraguay determine their political position as Latin American associates of the United Nations for the "duration of the war" with a view to extending their "participation in the negotiations at the world peace table." Other southern countries have not received the invitation for the simple reason that they are at war with the Axis—excepting Argentina, of course, which prefers to be neutral.

Chile has not taken any formal action of this character, but its President, Dr. Juan Antonio Rios, made a vigorous speech, radioed throughout the Americas, which appealed for Latin American participation in postwar planning. After referring to the errors of Versailles and to the exclusion of Latin America from any effective voice in economic policy with universal implications, he said that the interests of the secondary countries would have to be considered if any future planning was to succeed.

The immediate reactions in Washington and London are to point out that Latin American participation in postwar planning is viewed sympathetically and that the interests of the American nations are constantly taken into consideration in all moves of global significance. It is also countered that the leaders of the United Nations, including President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, have continually emphasized the rights of the small nations in the postwar world.

New Type of "Columnist"?

The present southern anxiety, however, as illustrated in the Colombian circular and the Rios speech, cannot be disregarded. All countries, excepting Argentina, are loyally associated with the Allies' war cause, but it might prove a capital mistake to allow some of them to think, however erroneously, that their interests will be forgotten when the fighting is finished. Even at the present time a new type of "fifth columnist" is active south of Panama. He is preparing to sabotage the postwar relationships of the American republics.

It is not necessary to travel far to seek and find the mischief makers. They are those elements who preach that South America will again be "left in the lurch" with its nitrate, copper, sugar, coffee, wool, and cereal problems—unable to sell its products except at extremely low prices and consequently unable to acquire the manufactured products of overseas.

And what is the way out? These same elements are ready with their plans for a Latin American tariff union, or regional pacts, with a fixed intention of southern countries growing and manufacturing for themselves.

It is not surprising that many of these elements are to be found in the one country which, through its temporary isolated foreign policy, fears that it is in danger of permanent postwar isolation. There are many Argentines who sincerely believe their country will be boycotted after the war. Apart from this fear, there in the strong nationalistic tendency which considers that Argentina will never attain the first class ranking to which it aspires among world powers unless it becomes a manufacturing nation. This objective can be reached, it is felt, by developing the raw resources of many of its neighbors, especially Paraguay and Bolivia. Needless to say, if Argentina could win around some neighbors to its plans for so-called regional economies, its present day leaders would feel a certain amount of political satisfaction, especially if this handicapped realization of the broader plans for world economic organization which the United Nations are trying to promote and from which some Argentines fear their country might be excluded.

It may be necessary for the United States, as well as others of the United Nations, including some of the American members of that select company, to maintain a close eye on the latest phase of so-called inter-American development, as there are signs of an effort to channel it into a course which would restrict rather than expand trade.

Phase of New Manufacturing

Apart from the selfish in international political incentive, there is the stimulating interest of the thousands of national manufacturers established within the last 20 years in nearly every southern republic. This particular group, interested in no particular flag but all eager to retain their high profits, have given their unqualified support to every recent plan to make the southern continent a more independent unit. Unable to see beyond the columns and figures of their own balance sheets, they have not hesitated to associate themselves with any plan, however uneconomic—and unethical—to detach this continent from world currents of trade and thought.

It is to be presumed that Latin countries such as Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico, actively associated in winning the war, will exercise a restraining influence in neighboring quarters which might be disposed to listen to tempting voices. These countries already have found that many of their wishes have been met by the Allies, especially the United States, even under the stress of war. This assistance augurs well for their treatment after the war and is on a scale which forbids any comparison with what might be accomplished under an independent geographical regime.

The most effective oppositin to any such nationalistic or regional movement in South America would come, however, from an early pronouncement in the name of the United Nations regarding enforcement of the Atlantic Charter. This declaration stands in desperate need of publicity throughout the southern nations of the New World. Where it is known it is referred to as a purely academic instrument and is considered to have less chance of application than the "Fourteen Points" of President Wilson a quarter of a century ago.

Meantime, United States representatives on the spot have done well to point out that the groundwork for postwar consultation and co-operation has been well laid at past Pan American conferences and in the committees which have sprung up in connection with continental political and economic defense. There is also the so-called Co-Ordinator's Office which, with Nelson Rockefeller at its head, has undertaken many projects of economic and social co-operation which will certainly acquire greater significance in the postwar period.

Senators Ask For Leeway On Food Subsidy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—A group of influential Democratic Senators has appealed to President Roosevelt to compromise on the flood subsidy issue to avoid a repetition of last summer's violent fight on the floor of Congress.

That was disclosed today after the group of about a dozen Senators, most of them classified ordinarily as Administration supporters, called in Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, and Frank C. Walker, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and told them in effect that they didn't believe Congress would vote to continue and broaden the subsidy program to hold down food prices.

Among those at the conference were Senators Carl A. Hatch and Dennis Chavez of New Mexico, Guy M. Gillette, of Iowa; Scott W. Lucas, of Illinois; Harry S. Truman of Missouri; Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, and James M. Tunnell of Delaware.

Conferees said they sent word to the President, through Messrs. Jones and Walker, that they thought a compromise must be worked out under which the Government would continue to guarantee fixed or "support" prices to producers on certain commodities, but that subsidies to roll back prices, or so-called "consumer subsidies," should be abandoned.

The presence of Mr. Walker was construed by some as meaning that the Senators were concerned about the political effects in 1944 of another subsidy battle, particularly in the agricultural states.

The Farm Bloc once before pushed through antisubsidy legislation, only to have it vetoed by the President.

Farm organizations have renewed their fight against subsidies and in favor of increases in ceiling prices of principal commodities.

Planes to Emerge From Olive Drab

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5 (AP)—Army airplanes intended for use at home soon will glisten in their natural silver color.

An order to remove the drab olive paint daubed on as wartime camouflage was reported yesterday to have been issued to the Air Transport Command and to air lines which are operating Army ships under contract.

While the move appeared to be limited to ships in transport work, it was possible that the Army intended it to apply to all of its air planes assigned to permanent service within the continental limits of the United States, including advanced trainers and experimental models. At present, only training planes are unpainted.

Reasons for removal of the paint were not given in the order, but some aviation officials said it would permit carrying an additional 150 pounds of cargo, add several miles an hour to a plane's speed, and eliminate considerable maintenance work.

Portrait of Dr. Claxton Given Tennessee Library

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5 (AP)—A portrait of Dr. Philander Priestly Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education and now President of Austin Peay State College at Clarksville, was formally presented to the State Library yesterday.

The portrait, painted by Lloyd Embry of the Yale School of Fine Arts, was tendered by Mrs. John Trotwood Moore, State Librarian and Archivist, on behalf of Dr. Claxton's family, friends, and associates. Governor Prentice Cooper received it.

Blow Struck at Racketeers By Chicago Grand Jurors

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 5—The broad power of the grand jury, not often used to the full, has been demonstrated vividly here in the action of the October Grand Jury which finished its task under a wave of congratulations from friends of good government.

This group of 23 citizens, charged with investigation of a gang murder, went so far into the ramifications of the gambling racket in Chicago that even Mayor Edward J. Kelly himself was called to testify.

For weeks Chicago newspaper headlines have been telling, day by day, of the results of this investigation. Chicago's veteran Commissioner of Police, James P. Allman, called before the jury three times, has suspended five police captains in addition to lower officers.

The jurors, bent on uncovering as much as possible, sometimes held night sessions. The seven women, together with the 16 men, meant business, and got results. They returned indictments for 38 persons, including the Police Chief of Cicero, one Chicago police captain, one county highway chief of police, nine county highway policemen and 14 others.

"A marvelous job," said Virgil W. Peterson, Director of the Chicago Crime Commission. But he added, "It's just a start."

Further Action Needed

"The whole story is not yet clear," said Mr. Peterson, whose organization helped to get the indictments by bringing in evidence. "There are many ramifications to the gambling racket. A great deal more inquiry is yet to be made."

This, of course, is the responsibility of future grand juries which are expected to pick up the work and go on with it. Much of the effect of this jury's work will depend, observers point out, upon the action of the courts which receive the indictments. If convictions are obtained, it will be a victory for good government, they say.

In some cases in the past, lower officials have been let off easily in court on the ground they were taking orders from higher-ups. Public opinion has been inclined to absolve even the Chicago Police Commissioner from moral responsibility for the alleged protection of the gambling racket on the ground that he is not free to act, due to political pressure. It is generally agreed that the Commissioner is a man of personal integrity who does the best he can under the circumstances.

It is time, however, to hold all officials responsible for their actions, according to the Chicago Crime Commission.

"We can't excuse police for ignoring their oaths just because they got instructions to do so from higher-ups," said Mr. Peterson. "We need a greater sense of personal responsibility on the part of all officials."

At the moment, there is reported to be little commercial gambling in Chicago. One report stated that grand jury activity closed more than 700 handbooks temporarily and suspended a business that is estimated to take in $50,000,000 yearly.

But this is not the first time there have been closings of gambling places as a result of exposures of the racket in Chicago. Last year grand juries showed interest in the problem, and in July, 1942, a grand jury obtained the dismissal of three county highway police lieutenants, charged with allowing gambling to run rampant in their districts.

Of course this does not mean that all gambling suddenly stopped, for handbook men, when their regular places closed, were known to take bets in public places that gave them temporary asylum.

At about the same time, the Chicago Crime Commission demanded that the Mayor remove from office members of his Civil Service Commission, who had exonerated four police officers linked with the gambling racket. It took time to get results here, but after some months the Mayor appointed an impartial group of citizens to investigate the matter, accepted their report and appointed a new board.

In each case, it has been shown that aroused public opinion gets results, but so far there has been no thorough house cleaning. That is why Mr. Peterson and other students of Chicago's governmental problems think that only a beginning has been made, despite the sensational disclosures of the October Grand Jury.

Two Speeches Due Soon by President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The White House said today that President Roosevelt will deliver two speeches within the next two weeks.

The first will be a ten-minute radio address from the White House around 12:30 p. m., E. W. T., next Tuesday in connection with the signing of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation agreement.

The second speech, also to be broadcast by radio but of uncertain length and subject, will be delivered the night of Nov. 17 on the New York Herald Tribune Forum.

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'Sahara' at State and Orpheum—Concert Given for French Relief

Humphrey Bogart Starred In Story of Desert Warfare

Humphrey Bogart is starred at the State and Orpheum in Columbia's "Sahara," melodrama about the escape of an American tank across the desert in 1942 after being all but surrounded by Nazis. The story tells of the tank's delaying action stand at a water hole, and its capture of a detachment of the enemy by a novel exercise of strategy.

The picture, like another desert war film of years ago, "The Lost Patrol," has no women in the cast. It conveys realistically a feeling of the shock and stress of war under conditions where nature becomes an ally with the enemy in harassing soldiers in retreat. There are sand storms so severe that a man must lean against the blast to make any progress. The Nazi pilot whom Sergeant Gunn captures makes every effort to betray his captors to the Germans.

On the human side the film shows the men of various Allied countries working together bravely and unquestioningly under the skipper of the Lulubelle. That is Gunn's name for the tank which he cherishes. He talks to it, and he can make its engine perform when all the other crew members are baffled.

The Germans finally attack the little group of defenders who use the tank for a fort, and there is sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting. Finally the Germans, tormented by thirst, approach with their arms upraised, ready to surrender to get a cup of water.

Mr. Bogart as Gunn gives another of the laconic, fearless-seeming performances that have made his work outstanding in several of the current war pictures. He conveys a feeling of the grimness of a soldier who cannot be intimidated, however heavy the odds against him. His dry humor often causes the spectators to laugh in situations where one would have thought it impossible to discover the lighter vein. Bruce Bennett and Lloyd Bridges second him well in this humanizing of the action. Rex Ingram shines as a Sudanese who helps the tank crew to find water in the desert, and J. Carrol Naish makes an affecting portrait of an Italian prisoner whom Gunn cannot bring himself to abandon in the trackless sands.

John Howard Lawson and Zoltan Korda wrote the screen play from a story by Philip MacDonald, who in turn gives credit to an incident in the Soviet photoplay, "The Thirteen." Zoltan Korda directed, and Randolph Mate photographed the production with a fine eye for the desert landscape, and the homely beauty of the Lulubelle as seen silhouetted against the sky.

The other feature on the program, "The Chance of a Lifetime," tells another story in the series of adventures of Boston Blackie, the reformed convict. This time he takes charge of a group of prisoners who are released for war work, and comes to the rescue of one of them unjustly threatened with a charge of homicide. Chester Morris plays the part of Boston Blackie.

Eugene Loring and 'Carmen Jones' Ballet Group

Rehearsal scene from Oscar Hammerstein's new Negro version of "Carmen," coming Tuesday to the Boston Opera House.

Shostakovitch Eighth Wins Moscow Ovation

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Eighth Symphony of Dmitri Shostakovitch was enthusiastically received when it was presented for the first time last night at the Moscow Conservatory by the State Symphonic Orchestra.

The audience, which included Maxim Litvinoff, former Russian Ambassador at Washington; Ivan Maisky, former Ambassador at London, and many members of the diplomatic corps, gave the composer an ovation.

'It Happened Tomorrow'

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Sometimes the background story of movie plots is stranger than the tales about Hollywood's stars. Arnold Pressburger's "It Happened Tomorrow" is such a yarn. Now in production at the General Service Studios, where many of the independent productions are made, the film stars, Dick Powell and Linda Darnell, and is being directed by René Clair.

The story was sold first to Frank Capra before that director went into the Army. The theme of a newspaper reporter who is given an opportunity to read tomorrow's newspaper today, struck Mr. Capra as vaguely familiar. He put his London attorney, Lloyd Wright, to tracking down stories of this sort, and Mr. Wright finally turned up a Lord Dunsany play in which a similar event occurs, though the plots were very different. Still, themes of that sort don't grow on trees, and Mr. Capra, after tracing Lord Dunsany from Athens—where he was teaching in the University the day the Germans invaded—to Cairo, bought the rights to the play as well.

When Mr. Capra went into the Army he sold the story to Mr. Pressburger, a former European producer who has now made several pictures in Hollywood. Mr. Pressburger, who thinks highly of the property, brought in Dudley Nichols to do the screen play and René Clair to direct.

Mr. Clair has a reputation for fantasy, and he was soon enthusiastic. Not so Mr. Nichols—or at least not at once. The story was of present-day happenings, and much of it was concerned with what the newspaperman found on page one of tomorrow's newspaper. Anyone able to read tomorrow's newspaper today obviously could do quite a bit with the information.

But this story isn't about the war, and to have the war all over the front page would spoil what happens. So it was decided to make the period about 1890. The period, as Mr. Nichols pointed out, wasn't important.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Melbourne—9:00 p. m.—"The Turth Of It Is." VLG4, 15.33 meg., 19.6 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.; VLQ5, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"La Prudencia!" Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Nov. 7

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Nov. 7

2:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

3:00p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime.
3:30 p. m.—String Music
4:00 p. m.—News; Melodic Favorites.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News; Down Memory Lane.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Music by The Masters.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMMW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming"; Music.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—News Service.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Show.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing."
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
10:45 p. m.—Sports Preview; A. Ward.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Justin Stone's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Count Basie's Orchestra.

Cleora Wood Presents Songs With Symphonic Ensemble

Songs of Duparc that are continually heard at recitals with accompaniment of piano were done by Cleora Wood, soprano, at Jordan Hall last evening to orchestral accompaniment, 60 members of the Boston Symphony playing under the direction of Bernard Zighera. The songs were the familiar "L'Invitation au voyage" and "Phidylé," and the somewhat lesser known "Chanson triste" and "Au pays où se fait la guerre."

Before the war, they figured much, no doubt, on the programs of Paris concerts in the orchestra-accompanied form; and all it wanted was wartime to make them find a place on the program of a Boston concert in this form. For the occasion of their presentation last night was a reunion of the Massachusetts Committee of the French Relief Fund, the artists contributing their services.

It is not often that a composer sets his songs in both the keyboard and the string, wood, and brass way; but Duparc seems to have been such a thorough man of music that he left nothing for arrangers to do. Perhaps his works acquire their extraordinary vitality from his having studied them from more than one standpoint. His voice part must adapt itself to all sorts of instrumental circumstances and surroundings before he can call it completed.

Pieces of the sort will take all the care in interpretation a vocalist will bestow on them, and "L'Invitation" and the rest of Mme. Wood's Duparc group got competent treatment from her. They were sunk like melodies rather than declaimed like recitations, as suited the case. An orchestra of 60 is not to be shouted against for the sake of speech effects. Vocal color was what was particularly called for, and that Mme. Wood provided in variety of tint and subtlety of shading.

In regard to the orchestra, when playing alone, as in the "Roman Carnival" Overture of Berlioz, it fairly sounded like an unconducted ensemble, every executant free, though quite mindful of his associates. Necessarily Mr. Zighera directed, and with a speedy baton, too; but in matters of emotion and expression he seemed to take as much from the men as they from him.

An interesting modern orchestral piece, conceived in a long-ago style, was a set of four movements, "Music de Cour," by Jean Françaix, consisting of Menuet, Ballade, Scherzo, and Badinage. The particular skill of the composing comes in the balance of solo flute (Mr. Laurent) and solo violin (Mr. Elcus) against the general instrumental choirs.

Halfway of the program, Orson Adams, Jr., made brief remarks on behalf of the Committee and introduced Denise H. Davey, who told of the needs and the workings of the Relief Fund. Mme. Davey referred to her experiences in Paris in May and June, 1940, and told of her expectation to see the sky over the city one day glow with the colors blue, white and red.

Proceedings further included a showing of the official film of the Greater Boston United War Fund, and music of Ravel, Chausson, and Chabrier.

W. P. T.

WAC Film at Old South

"Women at War," a two-reel 20-minute Technicolor featurette issued by Warners, comes today to the Old South. The film, which was photographed in co-operation with the U. S. Army at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, presents a behind-the-scenes account of the WACs.

Faye Emerson is featured in the cast as one of three enlisted girls. The picture shows the basic training which they receive and their further instruction in specialists' school. The film is being used by the army, it is said, in its WAC recruiting campaign.

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Ruth Hussey

In "Tennessee Johnson" at the Exeter through Saturday.

On the Stage

The cast of "Abie's Irish Rose" at the Plymouth, starting Nov. 15, will include Donald Brian, Robert Leonard, Louis Snyder, Vincent Gardiner, Bertha Walden, Abe Gore, Herbert Duffy, and James O'Neill.

Following the good reception of Elsie Ferguson in "Outrageous Fortune" in New York she is now being starred in Rose Franken's play.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Plymouth — "Kiss and Tell," comedy by F. Hugh Herbert. Featuring Violet Heming, Walter Gilbert and Betty Anne Nyman. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Blithe Spirit," by Noel Coward. Starring Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Mildred Natwick, Haila Stoddard. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Colonial—"Arsenic and Old Lace," starring Boris Karloff. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Winged Victory," the Army Air Force show. Written and directed by Moss Hart. 8:15. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Dangerous Blondes," Edmund Lowe, 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "West Side Kids," Donald Barry, 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.
Exeter—"The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Fenway—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman. 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 8:55.
Kenmore—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella. 2:30, 5:10, 8:10.
Keith Memorial — "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien, 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.
Majestic — "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. "The Lady Vanishes," Paul Lukas. Continuous 9 a. m., till 11 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Passport to Suez," Warren William. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.
Modern—"Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.
Old South Theater—"Women at War," "Nursery Rhyme Mystery," "Kings of Basketball," "Gay Nineties Hit Parade," "To Duck or Not to Duck," latest news.
Orpheum—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 9.
Paramount—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.
RKO-Boston—"Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Philip Dorn, Brenda Marshall. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 6:40, 9:10.
Scollay—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day, 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.
South Station Theater—"Mountain Fighters," "Hit Parade of the Gay Nineties," "Coast of Strategy," "Finin' Tricks," "Ski Trails," "Current Events," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. 12:45, 3:55, 6:55, 10:05. "The Chance of a Lifetime," Chester Morris. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:40.
Telepix—"Gay Nineties Review," "Pete Smith," "Commandos on Skis," "Screen Stars," "Hugh Herbert," "Oklahoma in '93," "Super Mouse," "Digest of World News." Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 1, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Marjorie Woodworth. 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.
Washington Street Olympia—"Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day, "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, 1:45, 8.
Allston: "The Men in Her Life," "Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers. 1:44, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball. "Frontier Bad Man," Diana Barrymore.
Regent: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. "American Empire," Preston Foster, Richard Dix.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Tonight We Raid Calais," Annabella, John Sutton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.
Coolidge Corner: "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou, Martha Scott. "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy.
Cleveland Circle: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine, Noah Beery, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 1:50, 8.
Harvard: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 2, 8.
University: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 2:35, 8, 9:20. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Union Pacific," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft.
Codman Square: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella, George Montgomery. 1:30, 7:45.
Franklin: "Heaven Can Wait," Don Ameche, Gene Tierney. "Bomber's Moon," Annabella, George Montgomery. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. "Frontier Badman," Anne Gwynne.
Park: "Background to Danger," George Raft, Brenda Marshall. "A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant. "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 1:30, 8.
Hyde Park: "Gentle Gangster," Barton McLane. "Pardon My Gun," Charles Starrett. 1:30. Continuous 7-11.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "We've Never Been Licked," Richard Quine. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 3:30, 8:15. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN—Granada: "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy, Joe Sawyer. 1:50, 5:08, 8:18. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3, 6:10, 9:20.
Mystic: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 7:30. "It Happened One Night," Clark Gable, Claudette Colbert. 3:40, 9:25.
Maplewood: "Boy from Stalingrad," Bobby Samarzich. 3:38, 9:28. "Omaha Trail," James Craig. 2:32, 8:32.
Orpheum: "Fighting Frontier," Tim Holt. 2:35, 8:20. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. 3:05, 9:20.
Strand: "Heaven Can Wait," Gene Tierney, Don Ameche. 3:10, 9. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 1:50, 7:50.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez.
Fellsway: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller.
NATICK—Colonial: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Joan Davis.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Tennessee Johnson," Van Heflin, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Gangs Incorporated," J. Woodbury. "West Side Kid," Don Berry. Stage Show, 3, 8.
Strand: "This Is the Army," George Murphy, Joan Leslie. "March of Time." 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. "Clancy Street Boys," East Side Kids.
Strand: "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders, Anna Sten. "Swing Your Partner," Lulubelle.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Harold Peary.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. 2:32, 8:27.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. "Gentle Gangster," Barton MacLane.
Coolidge: "Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Ann Miller.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Best Foot Forward," Lucille Ball, William Gaxton. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt, Gene Kelly.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "What's Buzzin' Cousin," Joan Davis.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Air-Raid Warden," Laurel and Hardy. 2:14, 6:30, 8:36. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 3:30, 9:35.
WINTHROP—Winthrop: "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight: A New Monitor International News Program
YANKEE NETWORK STATIONS 6:30 P. M.

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510 — WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	"Across Caribbean"	News; Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Musical Poll of Hits	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party: Va-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	The Little Show	"Right to Happiness"	riety show; orchestra	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	"Fransina Presents"
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Musical Roundup	Cab Calloway's Orch.
4:30	Those With Us	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	'Full Speed Ahead'; Navy	The Merry Macs, songs
4:45	Interviews; "Date"	Singing Stars	"Young Widder Brown"	musical program	Ray Noble's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Jan Savitt's Orch.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter, sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News; Political talk
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports news
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	Bing Crosby Recordings	"Jesting With Jesters"	Monitor World News	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	String Ensemble	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Circle C Rangers; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	'Dateline': drama	Sports program	J. W. Vandercook, news	"In the Gloaming": music	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	Yankee Yarns	Navy School of Music	Cong. James M. Curley
7:45	"Mr. Keen" drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Navy School of Music	Cong. James M. Curley
8:00	Kate Smith Hour;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Excursions in Science
8:15	Music; dr; 'It Pays	"Parker Family": drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	News service	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	to Be Ignorant';	Meet Your Navy: musical	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Gershwin Melodies
8:45	'Angel Street'; news	var. show; Interviews	now's Orch.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Gershwin Melodies
9:00	Playhouse: Drama:	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Bruck-
9:15	Madeline Carroll	"Gang Busters": sketch	E MacGregor; cho; or.	Gracie Fields' Show	ner's Symphony No. 5
9:30	'That Brewster Boy'	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing: quiz	Classical Album: Bruck-
9:45	'That Brewster Boy'	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter, mc	show; R. King, m. c.	ner's Symphony No. 5
10:00	Moore - Durante	John Gunther, news	Amos 'n' Andy; Comedy;	Network sports	News; Defense talk
10:15	Com. Variety Show	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	guest, Peter Lorre	Network sports	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; Paul Whiteman	Network sports	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastre, conductor	Prelude to Victory	A. Ward's Sports Prev'w	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Justin Stone's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:30	Count Basie's Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Count Basie's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Count Basie's Orch.	Dance Music; News	Music You Want	Count Basie's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	Music "Bandbox"	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Musical program; News.	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning": talk	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	Musical Toast	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie": news	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee, women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Int'views	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Newscast	Morning Musical	Louise Morgan Int'views	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, inter.	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes": mu-	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety; guests	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes": mu-	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety; guests	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Morning Market Basket	Four-H Club program	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	Parade of Stars	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman
10:30	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; news.	"Babe Ruth in Person"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Country Journal	Musical program	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; "Let's Pre-	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Saturday Showdown: T	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga!
11:15	tend"; Nila Mack	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Taylor; Murtah Sisters	Studio speaker	Melody for Meditation
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	"Man With the Band"	Coast Guard on Parade	"Hello, Mom"; Army Air	Frank Sinatra, songs
11:45	tions"; Billie Burke	Air Express Music	Coast Guard on Parade	Forces program	News service; Talk
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Rodeo Circle Band
12:15	Dramatization	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Rodeo Circle Band
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	wood": drama	Hour: talk; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	Music of the Masters	"That They Might Live":	Henry Jerome's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton: songs.	Music of the Masters	Red Cross drama'zation	Forum: Postwar Youth	Opera in Miniature
1:30	Songs; Chorus; Or.	Music of the Masters	News service	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Musical program	Parade of Bands; Har-
2:00	football game	ball game	ball game	Sports program	vard - Camp Edwards
2:15	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	football game
2:30	football game	ball game	ball game	Band Parade	Harvard-Camp Edwards
2:45	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Brown - Yale football	football game
3:00	football game	ball game	ball game	game	Harvard-Camp Edwards
3:15	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Brown - Yale football	football game
3:30	football game	ball game	ball game	game	Harvard-Camp Edwards
3:45	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Notre Dame-Army foot-	Brown - Yale football	football game
4:00	football game	ball game	ball game	game	Harvard-Camp Edwards
4:15	Notre Dame - Army	Notre Dame-Army	Notre Dame-Army	Brown - Yale football	King Cole Trio
4:30	London Welcomes	Horace Heidt's Music	London Welcomes Irving	game	Bob Chester's Orchestra
4:45	Irving Berlin; gala	Horace Heidt's Music	Berlin; guest artists	Brown - Yale football	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Horace Heidt's Music	"An Englishman Looks	game	Bea Wain, songs
5:15	Follies; Quartet	Horace Heidt's Music	at San Francisco": dr.	Brown-Yale football	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr.	Tommy Tucker's Tunes	Adventures in Research	Musical Roundup	Count Basie's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr.	Tommy Tucker's Tunes	Curt Massey; Quartet	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00	"Page One": news	Message of Israel	News; Commentator	News service	Sports news
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Message of Israel	Symphony of Melody	Sports; Music	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	Newscast	Football Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	World Today: news	Leon Henderson	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	"What's New?"; Variety;	"For This We Fight":	Weekly Visit American	"Revival School": spkr.
7:15	the Gun: drama	drama; orch.; Leonard	"Goods to Consumer"	Eagle Club in London	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's 'Thanks	Warren; King Sisters;	"Ellery Queen": drama.	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist
7:45	to the Yanks'	J. Edgar Hoover; others	"Ellery Queen": drama.	Fred Lang, news	'Lest We Forget': drama
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose": com	"California Melodies":	Religious program
8:15	riety Show: guest	Boston Symphony Orch.;	"Abie's Irish Rose": com	Maxine Gray, songs; or.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Serge Koussevitzky, con	"Truth or Consequences"	"Foreign Assignment":	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; news	Boston Symphony Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	dramatic series	"Viennese Gayeties"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Serge Koussevitzky, con	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: D'Indy:
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Treasury Star Parade	comedy; songs; orch.	Claire; Thos. L. Thomas	Symphony on a French
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Herbie Kaye's Orch.	"Can You Top This?":	Bruce Foote: "The Desert	Mountain Air
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	ert Song": chorus; or.	Classical Album: D'Indy
10:00	Serenade": music	John Gunther, news	"Million Dollar Band":	John B. Hughes, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please:	Army Service Forces	Benny Goodman's Or.	Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade
10:30	J. McWilliams, mc	Presents: Drama; or.	"Grand Old Opry": Hill-	wagon; guests; dr.; or.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	Network speaker	Talk; "Little Show"	billy show; W Ford, mc	Musical Roundup	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; Weather; Revue	News service	Stan Kenton's Orch.
11:15	Jam; Rideout	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	Drama by Olmstead	Fletcher Henderson's Or.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey":	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings":	"Halls of Montezuma":	Day's End; music
11:45	drama adventures	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Capt. Glenn Miller, con	Marine Corps show	Music; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — Heaven Can Wait — Gene Tierney, Don Ameche — BOMBERS MOON — Starting Sunday "Above Suspicion" and "Adventures of a Rookie"

BOSTON (STAGE)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — Begins Tues., Nov. 9 Seats Now! — BILLY ROSE PRESENTS Carmen Jones — OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d — Staged By HASSARD SHORT — Eves. (Except Sat.) 55c to $2.20. Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.65. ARMISTICE DAY MAT. THURS., NOV. 11, 55c to $2.20

SHUBERT — MAT. TOMORROW — CURTAIN TIME EVENINGS 8:15 SHARP MATINEES 2:15 SHARP — Matinees Thursday and Saturday — U. S. ARMY AIR FORCES present Winged Victory — WRITTEN AND DIRECTED BY MOSS HART — Proceeds to Army Emergency Relief

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THE THEATRE GUILD presents PAUL ROBESON in the Margaret Webster Production OTHELLO — JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN — MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS — SHUBERT THEATER, West 44th. EVGS. at 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT., 2:30

Tonight at 8:30 Best Seats $3.30 — THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT! "Took Audience by Storm"—W-Tel. — ROSALINDA — Music by JOHANN STRAUSS — 44th St. Thea. — 50c, $1 and $1.50 Plus Tax

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present SECOND EDITION STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center — No Monday Perf. Spec. Mat. Thurs., Nov. 11.

"A TRIUMPH!"—Barnes, Her. Trib. — Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH in the New Opera Company Production of THE MERRY WIDOW with Melville Cooper — MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street — Eves. 8:30, $1.10-3.30 Mats. Thur., Sat., 2:30

"A Truly Amazing Play"—World-Tele. "TOMORROW THE WORLD" with RALPH BELLAMY • SHIRLEY BOOTH — BARRYMORE Thea., 47th West of Broadway — Evenings 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"HILARIOUS, SPARKLING FUN!" VICTORY BELLES A FARCE COMEDY — Mabel TALIAFERRO, Barbara BENNETT, Marie GALE — MANSFIELD, 47 St. W. of B'y.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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'Eastledge' in Squantum Ready for Harvest Supper

Women's Activities

Tomorrow night at Eastledge, clubhouse of the Squantum Woman's Club, residents of the community will join with club members in the second annual Friendship Harvest Supper, sponsored by the Club.

Three years ago, Eastledge was purchased as a clubhouse and it has since been the center of activities for the organization. Last season with the dimout, gasoline rationing, and other wartime restrictions, the clubwomen decided they would have as their fall fund-raising project a community supper, where neighbors could gather for an informal evening at the clubhouse. It was such a success that the supper now promises to be given each season.

The members and guests will be served in the large main room of the clubhouse with its big fireplace, and harvest decorations will provide the setting for the occasion. After the supper there will be a short program, and community singing will be led by Mrs. William Scotson. Daughters of club members will serve as waitresses.

Mrs. William A. Reed, still an honorary member of the club, organized it in August, 1912. Its slogan, "Everything to Help and Nothing to Hinder," has been carried out in constructive community work ever since. Its most recent community effort has been to have deciduous trees replaced with evergreens in Moswetuset Park at the entrance to Squantum, thus greatly improving the appearance of the area in the fall and winter.

Mrs. G. Warren Ross is now President of the Club. Mrs. Albert Von Riegers is in charge of arrangements for the harvest supper, assisted by Mrs. William Edmonds, Mrs. Albert Lash, who will conduct the "pantry shelf" sale, and Mrs. Greenough Abby, who will have the conservation table.

Power Behind Spade

Horticulture can never be taught by the cookbook method. The gardener must get out and experiment, according to Dr. R. C. Allen of Cornell University. Dr. Allen, who is Horticulture Chairman of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, spoke on "The Power Behind the Spade" at a meeting of the New England Region in Boston yesterday.

Advising the experimental approach to all gardening, he characterized the power behind the spade as the knowledge of why, when, and how to use it. Garden failure, he added, should only prove an incentive not a deterrent. Repeated attempts at growing things develop skill, and skill plus knowledge makes the gardener.

Dr. Allen urged all garden clubs to take part in the fact-finding project of the National Council. Clubs can help immeasurably, he explained, in building up a fund of knowledge as to what varieties of vegetables grow best in certain localities.

The all-day meeting at the University Club included reports by the presidents of the six State Garden Club Federations in New England and by the New England Regional Chairmen. Mrs. Wallace Campbell of Peacedale, R. I., Conservation Chairman, described what she said proved to be a highly successful five-day school of conservation sponsored by the Rhode Island Federation.

Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., First Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation, related many interesting experiences in connection with garden club work in the hospitals which serve the armed forces. She reported that various commanding officers had told her that if the garden clubs should give up this work, they would have to find someone else to do it.

Lecture by Novelist

The Boston-Cambridge Group of the Alliance Française will open its 44th season with a lecture by the French novelist, Julien Green, in the Junior League Lecture Room at Zero Marlborough Street, on Saturday, Nov. 6. The speaker will be introduced by Mrs. John V. Spalding, President of the group.

This winter, as last, the first and final meetings of the season will be held in conjunction with the Salon Française, and during the intervening period, each society will have five lectures on alternate fortnights so that members of each may be able to attend the programs of the other.

Monday Programs

Waban Woman's Club—Annual philanthropic bridge, 1:30 p. m. Mrs. Lyman P. Gutterson and Mrs. Joseph F. Mullineaux are co-chairmen.

Newton League of Women Voters—The League and the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs are sponsoring a discussion meeting on "An Enlarged Social Security Program" at the Newton Center Women's Club, 2 p. m. Mrs. William Barber, Chairman of the League's Department of Government and Social Welfare, has charge of the program.

Winchester Fortnightly—Rabbi Levi A. Olan will speak on "Steadiness in an Unsteady World," Fortnightly Hall, 2 p. m.

White Motor Co. Outlines Program To Conserve Trucks

Trucks cannot be replaced these days—so the White Motor Co. has announced a systematic program of maintenance and conservation of its trucking facilities designed to avoid the possibility of a transportation breakdown.

The program was announced recently at a Hotel Statler conference of some 1,000 truckmen using White products. It calls for strict attention of truckmen to the servicing of their vehicles.

Faced with the greatest transportation task in history, Robert F. Black, President of the White Motor Co., told the delegates that "being motor truck operators, you need not be told of the difficulties facing the industry, particularly with respect to growing shortages and the unavailability of replacement trucks."

William J. Clerk, Regional Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, congratulated the White Motor Co. on the development of its Personalized Service Plan, making it possible for every owner to give his trucks the utmost in intelligent care.

The White Personalized Service Plan was demonstrated by a sound film, "To New Horizons," which pictured all phases of the program and the manner in which it works.

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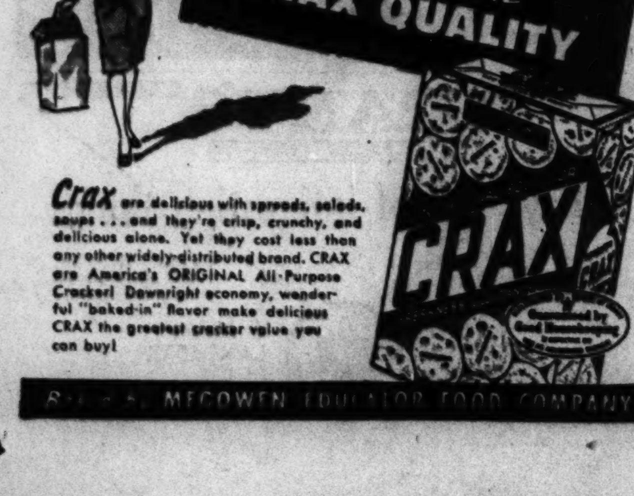

Crax are delicious with spreads, salads, soups ... and they're crisp, crunchy, and delicious alone. Yet they cost less than any other widely-distributed brand. CRAX are America's ORIGINAL All-Purpose Cracker! Downright economy, wonderful "baked-in" flavor make delicious CRAX the greatest cracker value you can buy!
Baked by MEGOWEN EDUCATOR FOOD COMPANY

Prize-Winning Patriotic Display

By a Staff Photographer

Theme of Boston Flower Show Carried Out by Brookline Exhibitor

"He's Fighting to Protect the Beauty He Loves." This theme is illustrated in the display of Eleanor M. Yeager of Brookline, which high lights the Flower Show open at Horticultural Hall, Boston. In the lighted window is the picture of a man in uniform. The patriotic display won a special prize.

'A'-Gas Autos To Pay Less For Insurance

Holders of "A" gasoline rations in Massachusetts will pay less for their 1944 compulsory automobile insurance than in 1943 but "C" holders will pay substantially more under tentative rates announced today by State Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington.

The reduction for "A" ration holders will be 9 per cent less than the 1943 figures, Mr. Harrington said.

The new "C" rates call for a 12½ per cent stepup, compared with 1943 costs.

"B" holders will pay the same rates as 1943.

In Boston the tentative rates for 1943 for "A" holders will be $26.80; "B" holders, $37.60; and "C" holders $48.30. This year Boston "A" holders paid $29.50; "B," $37.60; "C," $43.

The tentative rate for 1944 show a 12½ per cent increase for truck owners but no change in the premium charges for taxicabs.

In announcing the rates, Commissioner Harrington pointed out that they are based on the latest statistics and reliable data available at the present time. He added that a public hearing on the rates will be held in the auditorium of the Public Works Building, 100 Nashua Street, Nov. 18 at 10 a. m. at which time he would be glad to receive additional information from the general public. The final rates for 1944 will be announced after the public hearing.

Under the tentative schedule the State is divided into 16 rate territories, the same number as in 1943. However, North Reading, Lincoln, New Bedford, and Tyngsboro have been placed in higher rate territories, while Webster, Stow and Douglas are in lower rate zones than last year.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Brown stamps "G" and "H" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid; expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "J" become valid Nov. 7; and "K" Nov. 14. All expire Dec. 4.

Brown stamps "L" become valid Nov. 21; "M," Nov. 28; "N," Dec. 5, and "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—Nov. 20—Blue stamps "X," "Y," and "Z" will expire.

Today—First series of Green Stamps, "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Values same as blue stamps in Book 2.

Gasoline—Nov. 8—No. 6 coupons in old "A" books, good for three gallons, will expire.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Nov. 9—New "A" gasoline coupons become valid at midnight.

Fuel Oil—Today—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 30 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair. Expiration date extended indefinitely.

Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Nov. 30—Last day for tire inspection for C-book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Makes hearty meals for Dogs!
HUSKEE BOMBO Meat Base DOG FOOD
COOKED READY TO EAT

Auto Insurance Rates For 1944 Passenger Cars

The following list includes the tentative 1944 compulsory automobile insurance rates for passenger cars:

Town	Class 1 "A"	Class 2 "A," "B"	Class 3 All others
Abington	$12.90	$18.10	$23.20
Acton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Acushnet	14.50	20.30	26.10
Adams	8.60	12.10	15.60
Agawam	15.60	21.80	28.10
Alford	8.60	12.10	15.60
Amesbury	9.70	13.60	17.50
Amherst	8.60	12.10	15.60
Andover	8.60	12.10	15.60
Arlington	15.60	21.80	28.10
Ashburnham	8.60	12.10	15.60
Ashby	8.60	12.10	15.60
Ashfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
Ashland	11.00	15.50	19.90
Athol	8.60	12.10	15.60
ATTLEBORO	8.60	12.10	15.60
Auburn	14.50	20.30	26.10
Avon	17.00	23.80	30.60
Ayer	12.90	18.10	23.20
Barnstable	8.60	12.10	15.60
Barre	11.00	15.50	19.90
Becket	8.60	12.10	15.60
Bedford	12.90	18.10	23.20
Belchertown	11.00	15.50	19.90
Bellingham	11.00	15.50	19.90
Belmont	14.50	20.30	26.10
Berkley	8.60	12.10	15.60
Berlin	11.00	15.50	19.90
Bernardston	8.60	12.10	15.60
Beverly	12.90	18.10	23.20
Billerica	20.90	29.30	37.60
Blackstone	8.60	12.10	15.60
Blandford	8.60	12.10	15.60
Bolton	8.60	12.10	15.60
BOSTON	26.80	37.60	48.30
Bourne	8.60	12.10	15.60
Boxboro	8.60	12.10	15.60
Boxford	8.60	12.10	15.60
Boylston	11.00	15.50	19.90
Braintree	15.60	21.80	28.10
Brewster	8.60	12.10	15.60
Bridgewater	17.00	23.80	30.60
Brimfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
BROCKTON	17.00	23.80	30.60
Brookfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
Brookline	18.70	26.20	33.70
Buckland	8.60	12.10	15.60
Burlington	21.70	30.40	39.10
CAMBRIDGE	21.70	30.40	39.10
Canton	17.00	23.80	30.60
Carlisle	14.50	20.30	26.10
Carver	11.00	15.50	19.90
Charlemont	8.60	12.10	15.60
Charlton	11.00	15.50	19.90
Chatham	8.60	12.10	15.60
Chelmsford	12.90	18.10	23.20
CHELSEA	31.80	44.40	57.20
Cheshire	8.60	12.10	15.60
Chester	8.60	12.10	15.60
Chesterfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
CHICOPEE	15.60	21.80	28.10
Chilmark	8.60	12.10	15.60
Clarksburg	8.60	12.10	15.60
Clinton	14.50	20.30	26.10
Cohasset	17.00	23.80	30.60
Colrain	8.60	12.10	15.60
Concord	11.00	15.50	19.90
Conway	8.60	12.10	15.60
Cummington	8.60	12.10	15.60
Dalton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Danvers	11.00	15.50	19.90
Dartmouth	12.90	18.10	23.20
Dedham	17.00	23.80	30.60
Deerfield	9.70	13.60	17.50
Dennis	8.60	12.10	15.60
Dighton	9.70	13.60	17.50
Douglas	8.60	12.10	15.60
Dover	11.00	15.50	19.90
Dracut	20.90	29.30	37.60
Dudley	8.60	12.10	15.60
Dunstable	8.60	12.10	15.60
Duxbury	11.00	15.50	19.90
E. Bridgewater	9.70	13.60	17.50
E. Brookfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
E. Longmeadow	12.90	18.10	23.20
Eastham	8.60	12.10	15.60
Easthampton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Easton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Edgartown	8.60	12.10	15.60
Egremont	8.60	12.10	15.60
Erving	8.60	12.10	15.60
Essex	8.60	12.10	15.60
EVERETT	23.50	32.90	42.30
Fairhaven	8.60	12.10	15.60
FALL RIVER	14.50	20.30	26.10
Falmouth	11.00	15.50	19.90
FITCHBURG	11.00	15.50	19.90
Florida	8.60	12.10	15.60
Foxboro	9.70	13.60	17.50
Framingham	15.60	21.80	28.10
Franklin	14.50	20.30	26.10
Freetown	8.60	12.10	15.60
GARDNER	9.70	13.60	17.50
Gay Head	8.60	12.10	15.60
Georgetown	8.60	12.10	15.60
Gill	8.60	12.10	15.60
GLOUCESTER	12.90	18.10	23.20
Goshen	8.60	12.10	15.60
Gosnold	8.60	12.10	15.60
Grafton	11.00	15.50	19.90
Granby	8.60	12.10	15.60
Granville	8.60	12.10	15.60
Great Barrington	8.60	12.10	15.60
Greenfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
Groton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Groveland	11.00	15.50	19.90
Hadley	8.60	12.10	15.60
Halifax	11.00	15.50	19.90
Hamilton	9.70	13.60	17.50
Hampden	8.60	12.10	15.60
Hancock	8.60	12.10	15.60
Hanover	11.00	15.50	19.90
Hanson	11.00	15.50	19.90
Hardwick	8.60	12.10	15.60
Harvard	8.60	12.10	15.60
Harwich	8.60	12.10	15.60
Hatfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
HAVERHILL	12.90	18.10	23.20
Hawley	8.60	12.10	15.60
Heath	8.60	12.10	15.60
Hingham	15.60	21.80	28.10
Hinsdale	8.60	12.10	15.60
Holbrook	14.50	20.30	26.10
Holden	11.00	15.50	19.90
Holland	8.60	12.10	15.60
Holliston	14.50	20.30	26.10
HOLYOKE	14.50	20.30	26.10
Hopedale	8.60	12.10	15.60
Hopkinton	12.90	18.10	23.20
Hubbardston	8.60	12.10	15.60
Hudson	14.50	20.30	26.10
Hull	20.90	29.30	37.60
Huntington	8.60	12.10	15.60
Ipswich	11.00	15.50	19.90
Kingston	11.00	15.50	19.90
Lakeville	8.60	12.10	15.60
Lancaster	8.60	12.10	15.60
Lanesboro	8.60	12.10	15.60
LAWRENCE	14.50	20.30	26.10
Lee	8.60	12.10	15.60
Leicester	14.50	20.30	26.10
Lenox	8.60	12.10	15.60
LEOMINSTER	12.90	18.10	23.20
Leverett	8.60	12.10	15.60
Lexington	15.60	21.80	28.10
Leyden	8.60	12.10	15.60
Lincoln	12.90	18.10	23.20
Littleton	11.00	15.50	19.90
Longmeadow	11.00	15.50	19.90
LOWELL	17.00	23.80	30.60
Ludlow	11.00	15.50	19.90
Lunenburg	8.60	12.10	15.60
LYNN	17.00	23.80	30.60
Lynnfield	15.60	21.80	28.10
MALDEN	21.70	30.40	39.10
Manchester	8.60	12.10	15.60
Mansfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
Marblehead	8.60	12.10	15.60
Marion	9.70	13.60	17.50
MARLBORO	17.00	23.80	30.60
Marshfield	11.00	15.50	19.90
Mashpee	8.60	12.10	15.60
Mattapoisett	8.60	12.10	15.60
Maynard	11.00	15.50	19.90
Medfield	14.50	20.30	26.10
Medford	20.90	29.30	37.60
Medway	17.00	23.80	30.60
MELROSE	14.50	20.30	26.10
Mendon	8.60	12.10	15.60
Merrimac	11.00	15.50	19.90
Methuen	12.90	18.10	23.20
Middleboro	11.00	15.50	19.90
Middlefield	8.60	12.10	15.60
Middleton	17.00	23.80	30.60
Milford	12.90	18.10	23.20
Millbury	9.70	13.60	17.50
Millis	14.50	20.30	26.10
Millville	8.60	12.10	15.60
Milton	14.50	20.30	26.10
Monroe	8.60	12.10	15.60
Monson	8.60	12.10	15.60
Montague	8.60	12.10	15.60
Monterey	8.60	12.10	15.60
Montgomery	8.60	12.10	15.60
Mt. Washington	8.60	12.10	15.60
Nahant	14.50	20.30	26.10
Nantucket	8.60	12.10	15.60
Natick	14.50	20.30	26.10
Needham	12.90	18.10	23.20
N. Ashford	8.60	12.10	15.60
N. BEDFORD	12.90	18.10	23.20
N. Braintree	8.60	12.10	15.60
N. Marlboro	8.60	12.10	15.60
N. Salem	8.60	12.10	15.60
Newbury	8.60	12.10	15.60
NEWBURYPORT	9.70	13.60	17.50
NEWTON	14.50	20.30	26.10
Norfolk	12.90	18.10	23.20
N. ADAMS	8.60	12.10	15.60
N. Andover	8.60	12.10	15.60
N. Attleboro	8.60	12.10	15.60
N. Brookfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
N. Reading	15.60	21.80	28.10
NORTHAMPTON	11.00	15.50	19.90
Northboro	11.00	15.50	19.90
Northbridge	9.70	13.60	17.50
Northfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
Norton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Norwell	9.70	13.60	17.50
Norwood	17.00	23.80	30.60
Oak Bluffs	8.60	12.10	15.60
Oakham	8.60	12.10	15.60
Orange	8.60	12.10	15.60
Orleans	8.60	12.10	15.60
Otis	8.60	12.10	15.60
Oxford	17.00	23.80	30.60
Palmer	11.00	15.50	19.90
Paxton	8.60	12.10	15.60
PEABODY	17.00	23.80	30.60
Pelham	8.60	12.10	15.60
Pembroke	11.00	15.50	19.90
Pepperell	8.60	12.10	15.60
Peru	8.60	12.10	15.60
Petersham	8.60	12.10	15.60
Phillipston	8.60	12.10	15.60
PITTSFIELD	9.70	13.60	17.50
Plainfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
Plainville	8.60	12.10	15.60
Plymouth	9.70	13.60	17.50
Plympton	14.50	20.30	26.10
Princeton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Provincetown	8.60	12.10	15.60
QUINCY	16.00	22.50	28.90
Randolph	18.70	26.20	33.70
Raynham	8.60	12.10	15.60
Reading	14.50	20.30	26.10
Rehoboth	8.60	12.10	15.60
REVERE	26.80	37.60	48.30
Richmond	8.60	12.10	15.60
Rochester	8.60	12.10	15.60
Rockland	12.90	18.10	23.20
Rockport	8.60	12.10	15.60
Rowe	8.60	12.10	15.60
Rowley	8.60	12.10	15.60
Royalston	8.60	12.10	15.60
Russell	8.60	12.10	15.60
Rutland	9.70	13.60	17.50
SALEM	15.60	21.80	28.10
Salisbury	12.90	18.10	23.20
Sandisfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
Sandwich	9.70	13.60	17.50
Saugus	18.70	26.20	33.70
Savoy	8.60	12.10	15.60
Scituate	12.90	18.10	23.20
Seekonk	8.60	12.10	15.60
Sharon	15.60	21.80	28.10
Sheffield	8.60	12.10	15.60
Shelburne	8.60	12.10	15.60
Sherborn	8.60	12.10	15.60
Shirley	8.60	12.10	15.60
Shrewsbury	12.90	18.10	23.20
Shutesbury	8.60	12.10	15.60
Somerset	12.90	18.10	23.20
SOMERVILLE	23.50	32.90	42.30
S. Hadley	9.70	13.60	17.50
Southampton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Southboro	12.90	18.10	23.20
Southbridge	8.60	12.10	15.60
Southwick	8.60	12.10	15.60
Spencer	9.70	13.60	17.50
SPRINGFIELD	13.60	19.00	24.50
Sterling	8.60	12.10	15.60
Stockbridge	8.60	12.10	15.60
Stoneham	18.70	26.20	33.70
Stoughton	15.60	21.80	28.10
Stow	9.70	13.60	17.50
Sturbridge	8.60	12.10	15.60
Sudbury	14.50	20.30	26.10
Sunderland	8.60	12.10	15.60
Sutton	9.70	13.60	17.50
Swampscott	12.90	18.10	23.20
Swansea	11.00	15.50	19.90
TAUNTON	9.70	13.60	17.50
Templeton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Tewksbury	20.90	29.30	37.60
Tisbury	8.60	12.10	15.60
Tolland	8.60	12.10	15.60
Topsfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
Townsend	8.60	12.10	15.60
Truro	8.60	12.10	15.60
Tyngsboro	11.00	15.50	19.90
Tyringham	8.60	12.10	15.60
Upton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Uxbridge	8.60	12.10	15.60
Wakefield	15.60	21.80	28.10
Wales	8.60	12.10	15.60
Walpole	14.50	20.30	26.10
WALTHAM	17.00	23.80	30.60
Ware	8.60	12.10	15.60
Wareham	11.00	15.50	19.90
Warren	8.60	12.10	15.60
Warwick	8.60	12.10	15.60
Washington	8.60	12.10	15.60
Watertown	18.70	26.20	33.70
Wayland	12.90	18.10	23.20
Webster	11.00	15.50	19.90
Wellesley	11.00	15.50	19.90
Wellfleet	8.60	12.10	15.60
Wendell	8.60	12.10	15.60
Wenham	8.60	12.10	15.60
W. Boylston	12.90	18.10	23.20
W. Bridgewater	9.70	13.60	17.50
W. Brookfield	8.60	12.10	15.60
W. Newbury	8.60	12.10	15.60
W. Springfield	14.50	20.30	26.10
W. Stockbridge	8.60	12.10	15.60
W. Tisbury	8.60	12.10	15.60
Westboro	14.50	20.30	26.10
WESTFIELD	11.00	15.50	19.90
Westford	11.00	15.50	19.90
Westhampton	8.60	12.10	15.60
Westminster	8.60	12.10	15.60
Weston	11.00	15.50	19.90
Westport	8.60	12.10	15.60
Westwood	12.90	18.10	23.20
Weymouth	17.00	23.80	30.60
Whately	8.60	12.10	15.60
Whitman	11.00	15.50	19.90
Wilbraham	8.60	12.10	15.60
Williamsburg	8.60	12.10	15.60
Williamstown	8.60	12.10	15.60
Wilmington	23.50	32.90	42.30
Winchendon	8.60	12.10	15.60
Winchester	14.50	20.30	26.10
Windsor	8.60	12.10	15.60
Winthrop	21.70	30.40	39.10
WOBURN	21.70	30.40	39.10
WORCESTER	15.60	21.80	28.10
Worthington	8.60	12.10	15.60
Wrentham	8.60	12.10	15.60
Yarmouth	8.60	12.10	15.60

Variety Marks Colorful Fall Flower Show

"Faces brighten, hearts lighten wherever there are flowers" is the theme of one of the prize-winning displays at the 114th annual autumn flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, now open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. through Sunday, at Horticultural Hall.

And it is doubtful if ever a more heartening, cheering burst of color has appeared in these famous halls on Huntington Avenue. Chrysanthemums as large as street-lights stand sentinel over a huge wall-long display at one end of the main hall. Beneath are clusters of small button-chrysanthemums of every color in the autumn scene—crimson, yellow, white, lavender.

Down the center of the room are two immense groupings, one from the Gardner Museum in the Fenway, the other from the Charles H. Totty Co., of Madison, N. J. Unusual and rare varieties are shown, including large spiky chrysanthemums of bright red, with a yellow plushy center, small buttons of persian pink, a dark crimson variety and dozens of other colors in between.

Orchids feature this show, too. Largest display comes from L. Sherman Adams of Wellesley, and was awarded a gold medal, while another large exhibitor was Butterworth of Framingham. The Adams display included a single huge pure-white orchid with a clear yellow center, "Candida," as well as several large blooms in the traditional purple. The other group ran more to small climbing varieties such as the tiny yellow butterfly orchid, and a rare pale lavender species that spread gracefully along a vine-like stalk.

A graceful and impressive display of carnations brightens the entrance stairway, furnished by the New England Carnation Growers Association.

Among the corner-displays is a patriotic exhibit by Eleanor M. Yeager of Brookline built around a white colonial doorway in which stands a young woman beside a bassinet, Chrysanthemums border the flagged path.

Cherry Hill Nurseries of West Newbury, have done a clever grouping of evergreens and fruiting plants. Paul Frost Land, Cambridge architect, is the designer of a Chinese backyard garden which is built around a goldfish pool.

One whole room of flower arrangements has been staged by the Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts, and includes a number of shadow-boxes in which stand delightful and original flower arrangements, many of them planned to fit into the wartime budget.

'Mail in November' Is Postal Slogan

Unless Christmas mailings are made largely in November this year, delivery of the annual flood of gifts and cards prior to Dec. 25, will be an impossibility, Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly of Boston was advised today by Postmaster-General Frank C. Walker.

The reason is basically the war More specifically, postal officials say, the volume of mail now is far above any previous records, transportation facilities are burdened to the limit with war materials and personnel, railway cars by the hundreds have been diverted to war service, the air lines only have about half as many planes as they once operated, the Boston Postal District has more than 1,100 experienced employees in the armed services, extra temporary employees this year will be largely high school boys who are unable to work the long hours usually required and whose work will be relatively slow.

"Mail in November" is the slogan this year.

Governor Sewall Declines to Run

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 5 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall (R) yesterday announced he would not seek a third term.

Replying to Justus H. Miller of Bath, who last week presented him 7,000 signatures petitioning him to run again, Governor Sewall wrote he had "decided that I shall conclude my services as Governor at the end of my current term."

Governor Sewall did not say what his next step would be, beyond the statement, "in so doing I shall be making myself available for such other services as the progress of the war or the conditions of the peace may indicate as advisable."

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165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS NOVEMBER 15
Deposits received by mail

Army of Plumbers Called For Bay State's Winter

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today announced the mobilization of a "mechanized" army of plumbers to be prepared for a winter campaign against frozen water pipes.

Forewarned by last winter's damage to water pipes in Massachusetts homes because of lack of plumbing facilities and manpower, emergency plumbing committees are being organized all over the State to foestall a repetition of last season's dilemma.

Lists of available plumbers are being compiled and pledges received to render maximum service in emergency cold spells. Householders are being asked to consult these emergency committees in any crisis, in order that services may be allocated without confusion within the local districts.

To householders who may try to do their own work under the pinch of manpower shortage, the Massachusetts Committee provided the following don'ts:

1. Don't try to thaw out frozen water pipes with an open flame unless you want them to burst.
2. Don't attempt to use a plumber's torch. In inexperienced hands an explosion could result.
3. Don't use lye, potash, or drain solvents for frozen waste pipes.
4. Don't pour boiling water into frozen toilet bowls. Sudden changes of temperatures will crack vitreous china.
5. Don't light a fire in the kitchen range to thaw out a frozen hot water front.
6. Don't draw off water from the draw-off faucet of the domestic water heater if water pipes are frozen. You might collapse the boiler.
7. Don't light a gas water-heater connected to the domestic hot water boiler if pipes are frozen.
8. Don't expose hot water radiators in bedrooms to freezing temperatures by opening the windows at night.

With these admonitions the Committee on Public Safety hopes to convince homeowners that it's a serious thing to attempt home solutions for frozen water pipes. Better call in a plumber, the Committee says, if you can get one.

This means an Emergency Plumbing Committee is now being formed in your community consisting of the local Plumbing Inspector, a master plumber and the business agent of the local plumbers union. It all comes under the heading of an emergency setup dedicated to meeting any emergency drains upon the plumbing industry.

Week-End Meetings

Two meetings are on the records for the week end as follows:

The Northeastern Federal Savings League meeting at the Parker House, tomorrow at 10 a. m., and the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts meeting at noon in the Statler Hotel for an afternoon and evening of postwar construction conferences.

Leading speakers at the savings conference tomorrow are Walter Neaves, President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston; Earle S. Draper, Deputy Commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration in Washington, and Mrs. Dorothy Rosenman, Chairman of the National Housing Committee, Inc., of New York.

At the contractors conference, postwar plans will be appraised by such prominent men as Herman A. MacDonald, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works; Ernest A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Building Trades Council; Richard J. Shaw, President of the Massachusetts Association of Architects, and Isidor Slotnick, President of the Associated General Contractors.

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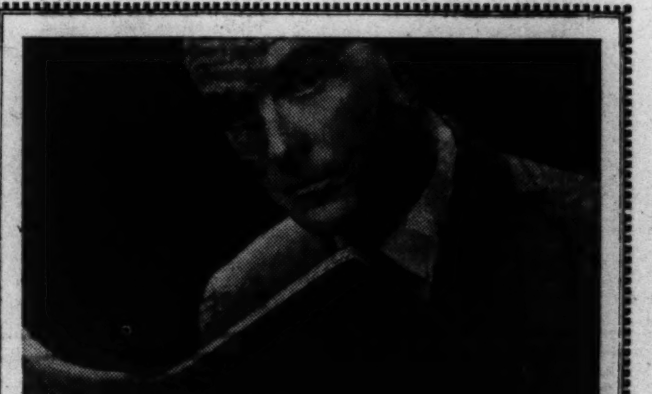

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Allies Smash Germans' Mountain-Defense Line in Italy

Continued from Page 1

turned to Düsseldorf and the Rhineland.

In the Far East, a reopening of activity in Central China comes with the Japanese advancing along a 55-mile line, probably 30,000 strong, toward China's "Rice Bowl" territory on the Middle Yangtze. Whether this advance is any more serious than previous advances in the same neighborhood remains to be seen.

Italy:

Moving Swiftly, deeper into Central Italy over the collapsed Massico-Trigno River defense line, Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies advanced in all sectors, Allied Headquarters said Nov. 5.

The fall of Venafro, one of the two inland highway centers which held the line together, was believed imminent.

The Fifth Army followed up the Eighth Army's capture of Isernia, the other highway hub in the demolished line, by pushing through German positions to reach the vicinity of the Garigliano River, 80 miles south of Rome. Its low banks along the Tyrrhenian had been flooded by the Germans to delay the pursuit.

On the Allied right flank, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army routed enemy resistance in the San Salvo Area after several days of fierce battling and captured that town and railway station with the assistance of the British destroyers Queensborough and Raider, which shelled the Germans out of their holes.

In the Montemitro area, about 12 miles inland from the Adriatic, General Montgomery's British and Canadians made further crossings of the Trigno River and prepared to exploit the advantageous position gained when the fall of Isernia cuts off the Germans from the westward road connections with their right wing.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Drive Nazis Back in Italy

Position of Allied forces nearing Venafro and the Garigliano River 80 miles from Rome indicated by broken line, arrows showing main points of Allied advance.

Making deeper inroads in the center, American units crossed the upper Volturno River where it bends northeastward in front of Venafro, capturing all high ground dominating the upper valley, while other forces to the east seized San Agapito, three miles south of Isernia, and Carpinone, six miles east of Isernia.

In an aerial offensive, the new 15th United States Air Force joined with its older brother, the 12th, and with the RAF in smashing German communications.

Fortresses bombed the west-coast railway at numerous places between Leghorn and Civitavecchia, north of Rome, interrupting service on that important supply artery. Bomb-carrying P-38 Lightnings made simultaneous assaults on the railway viaduct at Terni, north of Rome, scoring direct hits on that key junction.

Japanese Barge Depot On Choiseul Captured

By the Associated Press

South Pacific Allied Headquarters, Nov. 5.

Capture of Sangigai, former big Japanese barge depot, on the south central coast of Choiseul Island in the Northern Solomons was disclosed today by a spokesman for Admiral William F. Halsey.

An aerial bombardment prior to its occupation by American Marines smashed its remaining barges. The Marines seized considerable quantities of supplies and equipment.

War Maps:

Moscow newspapers published full-page official maps of the front on Nov. 5 showing the Red Army 13.2 miles southeast of Vitebsk, in the suburbs of Gomel, and 15 miles to the north of Kiev and Krivoi Rog.

Every foot of land east of the Dnieper between Gomel and Zaporozhe is shown in Russian hands.

The Soviets hold spacious territory south of Kremenchug up to within 15 miles north of Krivoi Rog in the great Dnieper bend.

The Red Army has all the territory between the Dnieper and the Sea of Azov and Black Sea except the Crimea and a strip 52 miles long just opposite Nikopol.

The southernmost tip of the Red Army line runs almost due south from the bank of the Dnieper opposite Kherson to the Black Sea.

Between Kremenchug and Kiev, the Russians have a bridgehead 12 miles deep on the western bank of the Dnieper immediately south of Pereyaslav.

Between Kiev and a position on the west bank of the Dnieper River just west of Chernigov, the Red Army holds a lengthy strip on the western bank about 15 miles wide. From this position just west of Chernigov, the line runs northward on the western side of the river to the suburbs of Gomel in White Russia.

The Russian line swings northward through the western suburbs of Gomel and then goes straight north.

The map shows the Russians are 30 miles east of Mogilev, 15 miles northeast of Orsha, and 13.2 miles southeast of Vitebsk.

Southwest of Nevel, the Russians have a wedge about 27 miles deep in the German lines.

From a position just a few miles west of Velikie Luki, the line extends northward to a point three miles east of Staraya Russa and then to a point about a mile east of Novgorod.

From the outskirts of Novgorod, Red Army lines extend slightly northeastward across the Moscow-Leningrad railway to a position about 15 miles due south of Kirishy, and then turns abruptly westward for about 12 miles and then northward again through the town of Mga. From Mga, the line turns abruptly west again where it dips under Leningrad.

Russia:

A Russian communiqué reports further gains by the Soviet Ukrainian armies under Gen. Fyodor Tolbukhin. Red Army columns were reported in Aleshki, on the eastern bank of the lower Dnieper River opposite the Black Sea port of Kherson, at the river's mouth. The Russians also announced their troops had stormed and captured the west-bank highway town of Dymer, 20 miles north of Kiev, and had surged across White Russia to take Novokhovansk, 54 miles from the Latvian border, in a move to outflank Vitebsk.

Moscow again failed to mention developments on the by-passed Crimean Peninsula, but Berlin radiocasts said fresh Soviet shock troops from the Caucasus had landed south of Kerch to reinforce beachheads established three days ago.

The holiday spirit already in the air in Moscow, where on Nov. 7 the Russians will celebrate the anniversary of the October Revolution, was heightened by the publication of a war review.

The announcement recited an impressive list of victories in which the Russians had advanced from 185 to 280 miles along a 1,200-mile-long front to recapture 135,000 square miles of territory since July 5.

The communiqué said that 38,000 settlements were liberated, of which 162 were large cities, freeing millions of Russian subjects from German domination.

Enormous amounts of German war material were reported destroyed or captured, including 10,189 warplanes, 17,700 tanks, and 19,800 artillery pieces.

These figures, in each category, more than double the statistics given for German losses from November, 1942, to February, 1943, during the Russian counteroffensive from Stalingrad.

The reoccupied territory, which included rich economic and agricultural regions and important railway lines and river ports, deprived the Germans of all tactical superiority, the communiqué said, and reduced their power of maneuverability. Direct connections were established between Southern and Central Russia, which permits the Red Army to shift forces rapidly and to press the offensive to the utmost.

In the Air:

RAF Mosquitoes Hit Western Germany

A force of RAF's 400-mile-an-hour Mosquito bombers, which have attacked an average of one German city nightly for the last six months, hit Western Germany again the night of Nov. 4-5 in the wake of the most devastating 24-hour assault yet thrown at the Reich, the Air Ministry announced Nov. 5.

Five aircraft were lost in operations which included the laying of mines in enemy waters. Since May the mosquitoes have made 150 attacks on German cities, 27 of them directed at Berlin.

There was no official report on the force of four-engined bombers which coastal observers saw heading across the Channel last night in massive formations, but these may have been engaged in mine laying.

The returning Mosquito fliers said fires still burned in Düsseldorf, bombed the night of Nov. 3-4 by a huge RAF fleet which dropped 2,000 tons of bombs in 27 minutes —74 tons a minute.

South Pacific:

5 Japanese Warships Maneuvered to Doom

Details given out on the naval battle off Bougainville, in the Solomons, which cost the Japanese one cruiser and four destroyers, show that the Japanese force first approached the island early on the morning of Nov. 1, before the Marines landed on Empress Augusta Bay, but turned back toward Rabaul when an American task force headed out to meet them. The Japanese were contacted the following morning, moving southeast at 30 knots in three groups.

Four destroyers were in the lead, followed by two heavy cruisers and two light cruisers. Four destroyers brought up the rear.

The United States forces deployed to intercept in roughly the same alignment. Through skillful maneuvering and through the advantage of taking the initiative, the Americans put the Allied force in position to open up with broadsides while the Japanese column's fire power was limited to its forward guns.

The destroyers went in at top speed to launch torpedoes. Several minutes later the cruisers went into the attack.

The main action was fought at the long range of 15,000 yards, with the destroyers nibbling at the Japanese flanks and scoring effectively with several torpedoes.

At 4 a. m., 90 minutes after the battle started, the Japanese ships still navigable headed westward. The destroyers polished off the crippled Japanese ships, sending the last down at 5:40 a. m.

Aegean Isles:

German Landing Repulsed on Leros

A neutral source said Nov. 4 a German detachment had attempted a landing on Leros, a Dodecanese island in the hands of the Allies, but was thrown back.

The primary objective of the British in the Aegean was understood to be the diverting of the German air force from the Allied invasion of the Italian mainland. The importance of the inner islands as the outer defense ring of the eastern Balkans has not been overlooked, however.

The result of the offensive has been the British seizure of the Dodecanese Islands of Leros and Castelrosso and the Greek Island of Samos to the north, together with crippling blows to enemy shipping and communications lanes which have forced Germany to draw protective air strength from the Russian and Italian fronts.

Cos, another strategic Dodecanese island, was seized by the British early in the campaign, but a Nazi sea and air attack later restored the island to Axis control.

Germany is desperately anxious to maintain its hold on the Aegean islands to prevent the Allies from using them as steppingstones to a Balkan invasion.

By a Staff Artist

Where Russians Press Hardest

Arrows indicate main points of pressure of the Russian forces. The lowest arrow shows the position of General Tolbukhin's forces at the gates of Kherson at the mouth of the Dnieper.

Russians Take Toll Of 2,700,000 Nazis

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 5

The Russians have announced that their summer and autumn offensives had taken a total of 2,700,000 Nazis in killed, wounded and prisoners and cleared 136,000 more square miles of Russian territory.

One hundred and forty-four Nazi divisions, including 28 tank and motorized divisions, were declared to have been routed in the sweep that cleared the east bank of the Dnieper River.

A Moscow-radiocast communiqué said 900,000 Germans were killed and 98,000 captured in the four-month campaign.

Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier between Yugoslav Patriots and Bulgar occupying forces. The Patriots were said to have captured the village of Yalovik from the Bulgars, and the dispatches added that fighting appeared to be increasing throughout the Drenova mountain region.

Partisan mountain fighters were credited with the seizure of Bioce, a Nazi-held stronghold seven miles northwest of Podgorica, near the Albanian frontier in Montenegro, while a second decisive success was scored by units which smashed the Germans in a battle near Kolasin and Matesevo. Remnants of the fleeing enemy were being rounded up in densely wooded regions, the Partisan communiqué said.

China:

Japanese Gain In Yangtze Drive

General Japanese gains in the battle along the Central Yangtze, with the invaders employing 30,000 troops in front-line fighting, were announced Nov. 5 by Maj. Gen. C. C. Theng, Chinese Army spokesman.

He said the Japanese had captured Kunagan, 30 miles southwest of the Yangtze port of Shasi, and Nanhsien, 70 miles south of Shasi.

The spokesman said the Japanese started a large-scale drive on Nov. 2 along a line extending about 55 miles in a beeline northwest from Hwajung in the Rice Bowl country above Tungting Lake to a point near Shasi.

The attacking forces fanned out and now form a line 90 miles long.

The column based near Shasi made the greatest gains by advancing 35 miles, while the column based at Hwajung pushed about 30 miles to take the important town of Nanhsien on Nov. 3. Nanhsien is north of Tungting Lake, near its shore.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Rout Nazis And Gain Recruits

Yugoslav Partisan forces, reinforced by a constantly increasing number of recruits, have captured a stronghold from the Germans in Montenegro, have put the Nazis to rout in another clash, and are cutting surviving remnants of some Nazi columns to pieces, a communiqué of the Yugoslav Liberation Army announced Nov. 5.

At the same time, dispatches from Ankara, Turkey, quoting advices from the Balkans, reported hard fighting on the mountainous

Burma:

U. S. Bombers Blast Airfields

American Mitchell and Liberator bombers and fighter-bombers, stepping up their offensive against Japanese installations in Central and North Central Burma, blasted airfields at Schwebo, Loiwant, and Myitkyina on Nov. 3, ripping up runways and destroying buildings and equipment, a United States Air Force communiqué said.

Other targets were the railroad town of Mingon, 20 miles southwest of Mogaung, and Mingkwan in the Lonkin-Taro area of Northern Burma, where large fires were left burning.

All planes participating in the raids returned safely to their bases, the communiqué said.

Hopes of Small States Raised by Moscow Pacts

Continued from Page 1

on the part of both of their buffer concept.

Anglo-American policy had committed itself to the military overthrow of Germany, but never wholeheartedly, despite public statement to the contrary, to an ideological war which would truly free Europe for new politics of its own choosing.

Russian policy was committed to the ideological war against "Hitlerites" and "Nazism," but never to the military overthrow of Germany.

At Moscow each side accepted the war aims of the other. The Italian document was the act of acceptance on the part of Britain and America. In it they committed themselves to "the fundamental proposition that Fascism in all its evil influence and configuration shall be completely destroyed."

The Austrian document was the act of acceptance on the part of Russia. By it Russia accepted the proposition that Germany is to be broken as a great military power.

With this merging of the war aims of the two groups much of the reason for disagreement over frontiers disappears. If Europe, the area between the two influences, is to be controlled in the larger sense in co-operation instead of being a field of rivalry then the rivalry need not start now over frontiers of small states.

Sharp Change in Attitude

The Western Powers are less concerned with frontiers which would be an ideological barrier to Russia, and Russia is less concerned with frontiers which would be a military barrier against the West.

The Russian need for advanced strategic frontiers was the inevitable consequence of the Russian tendency to cling to the military survival of Germany. With no military power in Germany Russia's need for strategic frontiers dwindles. And with renunciation of ideological rivalry in Europe, Allied need for a buffer politics swindles.

The two initial actions of the Italian and Austrian documents call for fulfillment on both parts before the way will be entirely clear for the easy settlement of frontiers. Anglo-American renunciation of a policy of fostering conservative governments on the continent predicates real Russian renunciation of Communist proselyting. In effect Mr. Hull and Mr. Eden said to Mr. Molotov, "by abandoning the Comintern and restoring religious worship and agreeing to ban unilaterial military occupation after the war you imply that you are ready to renounce the export of Communism. We take you at your word and will in turn renounce the fostering of conservative governments in Europe." That proposition requires further evidence of good faith on both sides before the time is ripe to discuss specific frontiers.

Both sides have agreed to operate on the proposition that they will trust each other and both have renounced policies which were regarded as basically dangerous by the other. Moscow was an agreement to do this. The validity of any agreement is determined by the fidelity expressed in execution. We move now into the period of experimental execution.

Full Confidence Neded

Only after further confidence has been built in practice will it be possible to sit down and draw frontiers within the spirit of the Moscow conference.

That is why they were not drawn at Moscow. It is also why it will be possible to draw them safely and without too much difficulty if the period of trial results in a strengthening and not a weakening of the spirit of the Moscow conference.

If confidence increases in practice then there will be no serious problem. Russia will, of course, take the frontiers for which it has a strong historic and ethnographic claim. Neither London nor Washington seriously challenges Russia's right to regain the Baltic States, part of what was Eastern Poland before the war, and Bessarabia.

Washington never considered the Baltic States truly valid. The United States was the last country to recognize them when they were set up—incidentally, through German intervention. London has never felt that Poland's frontiers should go as deeply into historic Russian soil as they did before the war. The "Curzon Line" continues to be regarded both in the Foreign Office and the State Department as a reasonably sound line. And there is literally no challenge to Russia's claims on Bessarabia.

A Smaller Poland?

That Czechoslovakia will be reconstituted is axiomatic. In fact it is implicit in the Austrian document, because a free Austria is essential to an independent Czechoslovakia. Otherwise Germany holds Czechoslovakia by the neck and strangles it. That Poland will be restored is equally axiomatic. It will perhaps be a smaller Poland, but not necessarily so. A Russia that is ready to sever Austria from Germany is a Russia which would also be willing to give East Prussia and perhaps also Silesia to Poland in compensation for losses in the east.

Russia's attitude toward Poland depends heavily on the Anglo-American attitude towards Poland. When Austria feared an Anglo-American policy of attempting to erect a powerful and reactionary Poland, Russia was inclined to absorb all of Poland. With Anglo-American policy renouncing reaction and taking a political stand which opens the way for a real popular government in Poland, Russia can be expected to look with more favor on re-establishment of a sound Polish state. Here, particularly, confidence must develop through practice before the time is ripe to discuss frontiers.

Even Finland's chances improve in the Moscow picture. Russia's resentment toward Finland arises out of the fact that Finland has been in fact a field for the propection of German military power against Russia's northern flank. With no German military power to project itself into Finland, Russia's reason for distrusting Finland diminishes. The Austrian document thus contains in itself the seed of hope for Finland as well as for the other bordering states.

World Organization Thesis Gaining in American Senate

Continued from Page 1

ternational organization "shall be by treaty only," thereby attempting to bar international understandings and executive agreements not requiring the two-thirds majority rule. This amendment was defeated, 54 to 28. If officially announced absentee positions were recorded it would have been 58 to 29.

It is significant on this 54-to-28 vote that it was less than the required two thirds, and graphically illustrated even at this embryonic stage of the postwar world collaboration fight, the extreme difficulty of getting Senate treaty approval. The Revercomb amendment was a typical "reservation" the result of which was to prevent American entry into the League though at all times in the 1920 fight a big majority of the Senate favored some international machinery. Some observers yesterday saw in the 54-to-28 vote a cloud no bigger than a man's hand.

Senator Danaher had modified his original amendment at the last minute, from a list of almost dictionary definitions of resolution terms to a declaration against aggrandizement and other matters contained in the Atlantic Charter. Most of the Danaher supporters were pre-Pearl Harbor opponents of the Administration's foreign policy, and included only one former supporter of the "B-2, H-2" resolution, Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan. Ten Republicans and five Democrats voted for it.

The five Democrats were Senators Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, Francis Maloney of Connecticut, Robert R. Reynolds of North Carolina, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, and Burton K. Wheeler of Montana. Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, opposed to any resolution, was paired against it.

On the Revercomb amendment, or "reservation," 22 Republicans and 6 Democrats were recorded for it. The Democrats were Senators Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, D. Worth Clark of Idaho, and Senators Johnson, Reynolds, Walsh, and Wheeler. Senator La Follette, in addition, though absent, was paired against it.

As debate started today Senator Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota, asked the Chamber to send the amended resolution back to committee to await Secretary Hull's return to "tell us what did happen at Moscow." His proposal was immediately indorsed by Senator Wheeler and Senator Abe Murdock (D) of Utah who argued that the Senate knew nothing about what had happened.

Senator Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana said history shows it is impossible for the United States to isolate itself from a world war.

The Senate then agreed to limit debate to 15 minutes, indicating early action.

Feeds Shortage to Force Some N. Y. Slaughtering

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 5 (AP)—New York, one of the nation's largest milk producing states, must destroy some of its dairy and poultry animals because of the feed shortage, Agriculture Commissioner C. Chester du Mond said today.

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U. S. and Canada Make Ready For Big Winter Sports Season

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Winter sport enthusiasts in the snow belts of Canada and the United States are assembling ski equipment in readiness for the day when the first white flakes give them the signal to rush to trails and slopes for the season's first skiing.

While the war effort comes first, out-of-door recreation such as winter sports is considered an essential morale builder and ski resorts throughout Canada and the United States have been given the "go ahead" to entertain winter sport followers.

There's no government restriction on "ski travel"—that is, once that skier poses atop the hill ready for the run. Inasmuch as there are numerous ski trails and hills in the vicinity of most large cities, transportation to these places will not be difficult and should not interfere wth regular civilian or military travel.

During the autumn days winter resort officials and skiing clubs have been busy putting ski trails and ski runs in A-1 condition for the thousands who are expected to soon throng their respective areas in this popular out-of-door sport.

Among the trails fast being put into shape are those in the vicinity of Toronto where excellent skiing facilities are maintained by the Toronto Ski Club. Before the war this Club claimed the world's highest membership—7,000 members annually. The Club is carrying on this year in spite of the fact that most of its young men members are on active service.

This year the Canadian Ski Patrol, which is an affiliate of the American Ski Patrol, took over the preparation and clearing of the trails. Trail clearing is a science to these people, with everyone taking part, right down to the youngest junior.

One family group that went out with Len Meyer, Vice-President of the Club, had the system worked out as follows: one adult male with axe, to clear larger trees; one adult male with scythe for slicing larger saplings; one woman with pruning shears to clip any branches at eye level; another with garden shears to clip branches at ankle level; and finally, any number of children with knives and hatchets, to clear underbrush and pick up loose sticks.

Considerable attention will be devoted to Juniors this year by the Toronto Ski Club. Morgan Eiler, one of the top skiers of the Club, will instruct the youngsters. Part of their training program will consist of cross country jaunts.

Clarke Line Plans

While pleasure cruising is out for the duration the Clarke Line, between the heavy duties imposed upon it by the exigencies of war, in planning postwar summer cruises to Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Montreal and Quebec, and winter cruises from Miami to the West Indies. The Lines popular cruise liner North Star, familiar to many Americans, is now an auxiliary cruiser, on task duty against the enemy. Her cruise mate, New Northland, together with the North Gaspe, and Jean Brilliant, are all serving in different theaters of war in the Allied war effort. The former North Voyageur became a hospital ship and was sunk in the Battle of Crete. In home waters the Gaspesia and other ships of the fleet help keep new war bases and isolated gulf regions in touch with their sources of supply.

Tourist Convention

Heads of Canada's tourist industry are scheduled to meet in Quebec City during December at which time problems rising out of the war as well as postwar problems will be discussed. Among those who will attend will be representatives of the Federal, Provincial, and Municipal tourist associations and industries intimately linked with tourism in general.

Women on C. P. R.

A recent survey of women workers on the Canadian Pacific Railroad disclosed that 675 are now filling jobs previously held by men. The feminine invasion takes in not only coach cleaning and other jobs closely allied to housekeeping but also includes such masculine tasks as engine-wiping and work in the maintenance department.

Highway Completed

If one has the gasoline to spare one now can motor on all Canadian soil highway from Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific. The newly completed 150-mile stretch network between Hearst and Geraldton across the north end of Lake Superior brings to reality the Trans-Canada Highway. In announcing the highway's completion the American Express Company points out that while the new link has just been pushed through in the rough it will offer much to postwar American tourists vacationing in Canada. Two years ago roads were completed from the west to Geraldton and from the east and south to Hearst. The only way to reach Geraldton from Hearst and still keep on Canadian territory was by train. From Hearst the landscape is primeval and offers the sightseer large lakes and mighty rivers within a rugged untracked highlands. Also easily accessible is Timmins, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, and the River District.

Allied Drive In Italy Tied To Nazi Blitz

Italy

Continued from Page 1

of strength obviously promises two things.

1. Increase in the weight of the bombing campaign from this theater which is complementary to the one being carried out from Britain.

2. A thinning out of the German fighter defenses in the west by compelling a redisposition of Luftwaffe formation to meet the new situation involving progressively heavier and deeper attacks from the south as fresh air bases are brought into use in Italy.

Reduction in Losses

The importance of the latter consideration is that it is vital to reduce the losses which American and British-based heavy bombers have sustained until yesterday's Wilhelmshaven raids which reported losses of less than 1 per cent.

The Allied air forces in this theater have made Nazi withdrawal as difficult as they could by bombing bridges and roads.

Moreover, the Air Force is being depended upon to equalize the geographical disadvantage which the Allies are facing as the Nazis withdraw. The woods and mountains make the Allied problem more difficult. And there are few lateral roads available to them.

Yet the Germans are enjoying the advantage of the lateral roads which run from one coast to the other, across Italy, 50 miles north of the present front.

If they could enjoy the use of these roads unimpeded, they would have a great tactical advantage. The job of the Air Force is to make these communication lines as untenable as possible.

Example at Capodichino

The high proportion of German planes destroyed on the ground in early phases of the Italian landings still is of some effect in keeping the local German air occupations unbalanced. For instance, at Capodichino, once a major German air base in Italy, planes of all types were destroyed before they could get in the air. These included six-motored transports which now appear to have been a poor experiment at best—virtually helpless against a swift fighter in the air.

Reports on the condition of the Capodichino field show a surprisingly usable number of planes which the Nazis were unable to get into the air, adding to the evidence of shortage of fliers in the Luftwaffe. Planes left behind on this one field included several Messerschmitts, which United States mechanics said could be put into flying shape in a few hours.

California to Make Bid For Democratic Convention

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 (AP)—California will invite the Democratic National Convention to meet next year in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, site of the 1932 Olympic games, Alfred W. Robertson, Democratic State Chairman, reports.

G.O.P. Winner

Associated Press

Simeon S. Willis

Elected Governor of Kentucky over Democrat J. Lyter Donaldson.

Willis Wins In Kentucky By Over 8,000

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5 (AP)—Simeon S. Willis, Ashland attorney and former judge of the State Court of Appeals, will become Kentucky's sixth Republican Governor next month.

His party, which had not elected a Governor in this State since 1927, also won the Lieutenant Governorship and five other State Cabinet posts.

The Democrats, for years the dominant party in Kentucky, won only the Attorney General's office in Tuesday's general election. One other State-wide contest was in doubt, with the Republican leading by a slim margin.

Unofficial reports from all but five of the State's 4,284 voting precincts showed today that Mr. Willis had defeated Democrat J. Lyter Donaldson of Carrollton, former Highway Commissioner, by more than 8,000 votes. Willis had 278,378 and Donaldson 270,100.

Kenneth H. Tuggle of Barbourville, Republican, had 265,300 votes to 264,393 for William H. May, of Prestonburg, recent State Commissioner of Agriculture, for Lieutenant Governor.

The Republicans won strength in both the State Senate and House of Representatives but incomplete reports showed the Democrats would continue to have control of both branches of the General Assembly.

The Republicans carried Jefferson County (Louisville) in both State-wide and local races for the first time in 10 years. They also elected one of three State railroad commissioners and won in several municipal elections.

The sweeping Republican victory was such an upset that even Mrs. Willis said "I had steeled myself for defeat—I don't know how I can stand victory." Neither Willis nor Donaldson commented.

'We Prepare Defense On Bougainville'

Continued from Page 1

northward around Buka. Each group is about 30 miles from Torokina.

Thirty-five miles across the center of the narrow island at Kieta are about 5,000 Japanese land troops, and some 15 miles south from Torokina at the other end of Empress Augusta Bay is a bivouac of about 1,000 Japanese soldiers.

Communications Limited

Overland communications between each of these forces and also along the land approaches to Torokina are limited by dense jungle and high mountain ranges. None are connected by anything but narrow mule tracks which prohibit the movement of masses of land troops and equipment.

Moreover, of all the various Japanese troop concentrations on Bougainville, the only one which might muster sufficient forces to threaten the newly won American beachhead is at southern Bougainville. Conceivebly, troops might be brought by barge to a point along the coast near enough to Torokina to permit land attack. But recent seizure of Treasury Island close to southern Bougainville pases such a strong threat to southern Bougainville that it is believed unlikely the Japanese would risk drawing too heavily from this quarter.

Not only can barge traffic around southern Bougainville be harassed from Treasury Isle, but sea supplies to this area can be severely limited. It therefore is not impossible that the Japanese in this area will become so isolated that evacuation eventually becomes necessary.

One Other Possibility

The only other possibility for throwing land forces against Torokina woud be by bringing down sea-borne forces from Rabaul, about 210 miles northward.

These might be either staged to the opposite coast of Bougainville and brought overland via the mule track which cuts through the mountains from Kieta to Empress Augusta Bay, or to some point on the southwest coast above the American beachhead.

The overland trail from Kieta, however, is easily defensible, and repulse of the Japanese naval forces which attempted interception from Rabaul on the day of the American invasion limits the possibility of the latter move.

Threat From MacArthur

At the same time, the threat of land invasion of Rabaul from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces at Finschhaven would make the Japanese think twice before depleting their Rabaul garrison by the number of troops necessary to make a counterattack on Torokina feasible.

Thus it may turn out that the Japanese are checkmated in regard to making an anywhere near successful attack on the Marine beachhead with land forces. In the air, it is virtually the same situation.

United States aircraft now have gained complete air superiority over Bougainville. Though there are seven major Japanese airfields within a radius of 50 miles of Torokina, all have been pounded recently so heavily by Admiral William F. Halsey's bombers that they actually are inoperative. It is true that it is practically impossible to knock out an airfield by air attack, but constant air reconnaissance over the air strips at Kahill, Kieta, Tenekau, and Buka shows these have been unused by Japanese aircraft for many days.

Japanese Planes Repulsed

Several heavy air strikes, presumably from Rabaul or other Japanese air bases outside Bougainville, directed at the American landing on the first day, were severely repulsed, and only one or two planes ever got through. It is expected this highly successful Allied air defense will be maintained.

The Japanese, therefore, while having numerical supremacy on Bougainville for the moment, nevertheless are in a highly precarious position.

Japanese military leaders well may attempt to make a second Guadalcanal of the latest invasion of their territory, it is pointed out here. At the same time, the strength already amassed on the Torokina beachhead, together with the encirclement which is steadily closing in on the Japanese forces in the South Pacific, may result in an extremely cheap though possibly extended conquest of Bougainville.

Marines Hold at Bougainville; Japan's Planes and Ships Cut

Pacific

Continued from Page 1

Buin, south Bougainville and at Faisi in the Shortlands group.

The great attack on Rabaul harbor, Nov. 2, made with low-flying skip-bombing Mitchells was stoutly resisted by the enemy. A terrific ack ack was turned on and something like 150 Zeros climbed to the air to intercept the Mitchells. Superiority in numbers, however, didn't prevent the Japanese from losing over half their planes—67 certain and 23 probable kills—in one of the fiercest air battles ever fought in this area. How severe it was can be gauged from the fact that the usual 10 enemy to one of Allied losses was reduced to a four-to-one ratio—19 of the Allied planes being shot down.

Sent Down From Truk

Apparently the majority of the Japanese fighters and a portion of their shipping had been recently brought down from Truk to bolster the crumbling bastion around Rabaul. If this is so then once again the Japanese have sacrificed in vain valuable material in a last-minute effort to retrieve a position which had already seriously deteriorated.

News from Empress Augusta Bay, where the landing was made on Bougainville, shows that the consolidating is going on apace. Enemy opposition anyhow couldn't have been very heavy since only 135 victims have been counted as a result of the initial fighting. The Japanese do not appear able to offer any serious resistance.

The bombed total of the recent destruction of enemy planes and ships amounts to a staggering figure. According to communiques 2,456 Japanese planes have been destroyed since the beginning of July; there are hundreds of other probables.

Huge Enemy Losses

From September onward 1 cruiser, 10 destroyers, 5 auxiliary warships, 28 merchantmen, and more than 100 barges and small coastal vessels have been sunk.

Probably sunk or damaged are 5 cruisers, 9 destroyers, 4 other warships, 51 cargo ships, and scores of barges and small coastal vessels.

The total tonnage cannot be exactly given but the merchant ship loss must easily top the 200,000-ton mark. According to these official figures the enemy's power of either defending himself in the air or supplying his far-flung front line must be becoming seriously jeopardized.

It is doubtful if official figures anywhere in the world have shown such results over a similar period—not even on fronts where the forces engaged have been many times larger.

Working from these official figures it would not be unjustified to expect a very rapid deterioration on the enemy's side in the Pacific war.

The Japanese cannot afford these losses and still maintain at full strength air and naval forces to meet Allied attacks from other directions.

It has been unofficially estimated that at the beginning of this year the Japanese had about 800,000 tons of shipping available, over and above their normal minimum needs, to keep their battle fronts supplied and reinforced.

Since that figure was given, the enemy's losses in the Southwest Pacific alone have wiped out a considerable portion of this reserve.

The drain on the Japanese Navy, too, in the Solomons and New Guinea must have torn some large holes in its sea power and certainly have thrown its fleets out of balance everywhere.

There must be gloom today in Tokyo, for if General MacArthur with the limited resources at his command can achieve such startling results what will happen, they must be thinking, when the full weight of the Allied Pacific offensive is turned on?

If we accept these figures as a pointer to the future, Japan's inability to escape disaster time and again, its impotence to exact anything like the punishment which it takes must give the impression that under any really powerfus well-concerted blow the house that Tojo built will fall like a pack of cards.

Canadian Japanese Move East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The exodus of Japanese from British Columbia to the prairies and eastern provinces during the last few months has been so pronounced that the British Columbia Security Commission has closed down one of its six evacuation camps in the interior of the West Coast Province.

The camp shutdown is due entirely to the movement of Japanese eastward, and it is reported that at least 6,000 young Japanese have received self-supporting jobs from Alberta to Quebec.

The Commission reports that the number of Japanese in the various British Columbia camps has been reduced from 23,000 to 16,300. Of the Japanese who have left this Province, 2,861 have gone to Alberta, 84 to Saskatchewan, 1,074 to Manitoba, 1,570 to Ontario, and 197 to Quebec.

The Japanese did not relish leaving the coast at first, but their experience in the interior camps enabled them to grow accustomed to activity away from the sea and has prepared them for work in other parts of Canada, where they are able to receive wages in excess of those available to them west of the Rockies, where most of the work is merely cutting wood or gathering crops.

British Columbians hope that the Japanese will be content to remain where they are even after the war, although other provinces accepted the Japanese on condition that the arrangement was for the period of the war only. Those who have studied the Japanese-Canadian problem most thoroughly believe that the problem may be most easily solved if the Japanese are scattered throughout the country rather than concentrated in a small area on the coast, as they were before Pearl Harbor.

Loss of Blimp and Crew Is Announced by Navy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Loss of the blimp K-94 with her eight-man crew as a result of a fire was announced by the Navy yesterday.

The craft was destroyed by fire while on a routine flight and was not the result of enemy action," the Navy said.

All aboard are listed as "missing," and next of kin have been notified, the Navy said.

Raids Make 7,000,000 Germans Homeless

Europe

Continued from Page 1

cially now that winter is approaching.

Quite apart from materials, manpower, and organization needed to rehouse the bombed-out, there is the question of the vast loss of personal possessions through raid damage and the bad effect on morale of billeting and the movement of population.

It is impossible in the war circumstances to replace much of the lost personal possessions like clothes and furniture which makes it far harder for Germans to bear the bombing nightmare.

British people who know what bombing means—though not on anything like the scale the Allies are now handing out to Germany—are trying not to be unduly optimistic about German collapse under bombing. Nevertheless they can't help expecting sensational developments may occur this winter.

That is why the latest resumption of the round-the-clock air war aroused such lively speculation here today.

Two weeks ago Allied air forces operating from Britain started a bold bid to fulfill the oft-promised all-weather round-the-clock blasting of Germany.

It looked like the start of a stepped-up winter bombing schedule. But the fog is the worst of all flying conditions to overcome, even though striking progress is being made in combating the sort of conditions which frequently occur in Britain in October and November.

It is now officially announced that October was the worst month of fogs for the whole year. The RAF bomber command was only able to make nine attacks in force on Reich industry in October. The total load dropped on the Germans was 13,000 tons compared with 14,000 in September.

The USAAF added nearly 5,000 tons in daylight on Germany and occupied Europe in October.

As the season of fogs passes, an all-out, all-weather winter bombing offensive is confidently expected to dovetail into an American offensive from North Africa and Italy, subjecting the Reich home front to even more shattering trials than those which have already caused the 7,000,000 in Germany to lose their homes.

In light of this program, yesterday's success of American long-range fighters in protecting Fortresses and Liberators assumes special significance.

The fact that the biggest USAAF raid ever made on Germany cost only five bombers indicates the progress made in American defensive technique.

Admittedly any approach to Wilhelmshaven is over the sea and the weather appears to have been cloudy over the target. Therefore such light losses may not be achieved in striking at the heart of the Reich.

On the other hand Thunderbolts and Lightnings, now escorting bombers right to the target by the use of additional gasoline tanks thrown overboard when they have served their purpose, suggests that the Germans may not again succeed in shooting down as many as 60 Fortresses as they did in the Schweinfurt raid on Oct. 14.

The advantages of bad-weather bombing become apparent in that enemy fighters have unfavorable conditions for interception.

President Is Pleased At Returns—From War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 5

President Roosevelt was asked at his press conference to comment on the Tuesday election, which in many places went disastrously for Democrats.

Mr. Roosevelt smiled broadly. He had been very much interested on election night, he said, in the returns from Italy, the Southwest Pacific, and the Chinese War Theater.

Election returns from there, he implied, were highly satisfactory.

Roosevelt

Continued from Page 1

ery already set in motion to carry them out do not preclude the much-discussed conference of the heads of the three states.

Mr. Roosevelt said as much today. He explained that it was always a good thing for the officials of the nations to meet and know each other and he said specifically that he still is anxious to meet and to know Marshal Stalin.

As to the question of feeding the undernourished peoples of the European countries which are still dominated by the Nazis—an issue much to the fore because of former President Hoover's renewed advocacy of the project before Congress yesterday—Mr. Roosevelt supported the objective but implied that means of accomplishing it were not workable. He said the heart was right but that ways of doing it were complicated, including getting an agreement from Germany not to take the food or not to increase the amount it is already stealing.

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The Home Forum

Does Prayer Help?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WRITER of this article was taught to pray in his childhood. In later years he thought it to be consistent with Scripture that his requirements, whether material, intellectual, or spiritual, should be met through prayer. This attitude brought considerable satisfaction; yet it could not be said that all his prayers were answered. The belief that God gave or withheld according to a wisdom so high as to be above our human understanding soothed, to some degree, his disappointments.

* * *

Christian Science was in time brought to his notice. After a perusal of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, he began to see prayer from an entirely different viewpoint. More than beneficial, it was seen to be essential, vital. It was effective, for it was answered. It spiritualized thought and healed the sick. The standard of existence was raised from the disappointments which follow dependence upon matter to the blessedness of spiritual thinking, spiritual living, and spiritual joy.

This higher understanding of prayer resulted in the solving of business problems, the establishment of peace with regard to finances, and the healing of sickness. Most desirable of all, that inner calm which has been the desire of the ages has been enjoyed in greater measure than ever seemed possible under a belief that prayer required pleading and wrestling, with an aftermath of anxiety and doubt regarding the possibility of an answer.

* * *

It is appropriate to say here that in the textbook already referred to, the opening chapter, entitled "Prayer," is a sublime and inspiring revelation to mankind, and has been declared, even by some otherwise uninterested in Christian Science, to be one of the most beautiful pronouncements upon this subject that has ever been penned. It has brought satisfaction to an incalculable number of those hungry for God, Truth. The reading of this chapter has often so changed the thought of the inquirer as to bring the answer to his need and to heal sorrow and discord. Let him who questions these words avail himself of the first opportunity of perusing its enlightened statements and his will be the reward of those who take even one step heavenwards.

This chapter on Prayer, as indeed the whole book, is written around the revealed and logical truth that God is good; that He is perfect; and that since the Scriptures declare the perfection of God, His creation, including man, must necessarily partake of the creator's perfection. In Genesis (1:27) we read, "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." This verity blends harmoniously with the later statement (verse 31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

The image and likeness of God, reflecting all that God is, partaking of the divine nature, spiritual and immortal, is the true status of the real man. Inescapable, also, is the conclusion that God, as divine Principle, the acknowledged source and substance of all being, must be expressed by ideas, the highest of which is man, His beloved child, His son. Is it not clear, then, that the beseeching of divine Principle to do this or to bestow that is illogical and needless? All that man desires or requires is his by reflection, now and here, since it is already completely comprehended in the all-embracing Mind, God, our bountiful heavenly Father. To prove this is to find the answer to our prayers.

* * *

How clearly this is dealt with in the Christian Science textbook, where on page 3 its author has written: "Who would stand before a blackboard, and pray the principle of mathematics to solve the problem? The rule is already established, and it is our task to work out the solution." How is the answer to prayer to be worked out? Is it not by acknowledgment of man's unity with God, and by continuous effort seeking to prove that unity? "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father," said Christ Jesus to Philip (John 14:9). Even as the Way-shower proved his oneness with God, we also may prove that life, understanding, intelligence, health, supply, and dominion are the eternal birthright of the sons of God.

To know this unity, to bring thought and conduct into line with it, to hold it with a faith which, more than a blind tenacity, is an unwearying steadfastness in the face of all the false evidences of the material senses, is to prove true for oneself the words of St. Paul (Colossians 2:10), "Ye are complete in him."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

"What is this healing prayer?"

¶ The practical results of Christian Science have impressed vast numbers of people, including many natural scientists, clergymen, and physicians. The Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

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¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in brown, blue, or black morocco leather at $5 — thumb-indexed, $7.50—and it is available also in other editions at other prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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"RIPPLING WATER": *An Etching by Frank W. Benson*

FRANK WESTON BENSON was born in Salem, Massachusetts, 81 years ago. In 1885 he exhibited at the Royal Academy in London. From 1888 to 1912, he taught and painted in Boston where he became one of the more eminent members of the "Boston School" of artists. He is probably more widely known as an etcher, although he did not work much in that medium until 1912. Both the subject and style of his prints captured the interest and aroused the enthusiasm of collectors, and he continued to fulfill the great demand for his plates.

The subject of water-fowl became a specialty with Frank Benson—mallard, yellow-leg, teal, swan, pintail, bluebill, and wood duck. He studied bird life in the vicinity of Salem Harbor, came to know the haunts of the birds, learned their peculiar shapes and bearing, and watched the flock formations as they moved across the sky. He became proficient in naturalistic portrayal, and his knowledge of design and his experience in composing in oils and water colors safeguarded him against mere realistic recording. Something, too, of the decorative character of Chinese landscape showed in the Benson prints. That is not surprising, for Bostonians, during his youth, collected and cherished pictures from the Far East.

This etching, from the Albert Wiggin Collection in the Boston Public Library, was executed on zinc. The moment when the water-fowl rises from the rippling water provides the artist with variations in movement, and contrasts between luminous and shaded areas.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Pomáhá modlitba?

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

PISATEL tohoto článku naučil se modliti se ve svém dětství. Později se mu to zdálo býti v souhlasu s Písmem, aby jeho potřeby, nechť byly hmotné, duševní neb duchovní, byly zásobeny pomocí modlitby. Toto stanovisko způsobilo mu dosti veliká uspokojení; leč nemohl říci, že všechny jeho modlitby byly vyslyšeny. Věřil, že Bůh dal aneb nedal, veden jsa moudrostí tak vysokou, že stála nad naším lidským porozuměním, utišilo do jisté míry jeho zklamání.

* * *

Pak byl upozorněn na Křesťanskou Vědu. Po přečtení její učebnice "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) od Mary Baker Eddy, začal rozuměti modlitbě ze zcela jiného stanoviska. Poznal, že je více než prospěšnou, že je podstatná, životní. Byla účinná, neboť byla vyslyšena. Zduchovnila myšlenku a uzdravila nemocné. Norma existence byla povznesena nad zklamání vycházející z odvislosti na hmotě k blaženosti duchovního myšlení, duchovního žití a duchovní radosti.

Toto vyšší porozumění modlitbě přineslo rozřešení obchodních problémů, ustavení klidu ve věcech finance a uzdravení z nemoci. To, co si člověk všech dob nejvíce žádal, to jest, vnitřní klid, pisatel zakusil v mnohém větší míře než se mu kdy zdálo možné pokud věřil, že modlitba vyžadovala prošení a zápas, po nichž přišly starosti a pochybnosti, zda je možnost, že bude vyslyšena.

* * *

Je to vhodné říci tu, že v učebnici o níž již byla zmínka, první kapitola, ohlavena "Modlitba", je vznešené a povznášející zjevení lidstvu, o němž bylo prohlášeno i některými lidmi nemajících jinak zájem o Křesťanskou Vědu, že jest to jeden z nejkrásnějších výroků o této věci, jaký kdy byl napsán. Tato kapitola přinesla uspokojení nesčetnému počtu hladovících po Bohu, Pravdě. Čtení této kapitoly v mnoha případech tak změnilo myšlenku toho, jenž se dotazoval, že přineslo ukojení jeho potřeb a uzdravilo jej ze žalu a nesouladu. Nechť ten, který pochybuje o tomto výroku, uchopí se první příležitosti přečísti si její osvícené výroky a jeho bude odměna těch, kteří vykonají pouze jediný krok ve směr nebe.

Tato kapitola o Modlitbě jako i celá kniha je napsána na základě zjevené a logické pravdy, že Bůh je dobro, že jest dokonalý; a protože Písmo prohlašuje dokonalost Boha, Jeho stvoření, v němž jest zahrnut člověk, nutně se musí podíleti na dokonalosti stvořitele. V Genesi (1:27) čteme, "I stvořil Bůh člověka k obrazu svému, k obrazu Božímu stvořil jej." Tato pravda pojí se souladně s výrokem, který následuje (verš 31), "A viděl Bůh vše, což učinil, a aj, bylo velmi dobré."

Obraz a podoba Boha, zrcadlící vše co Bůh jest, podílející se na božské povaze, duchovní a nesmrtelné, je pravý stav skutečného člověka. Též nepopíratelný je závěrek, že Bůh, jako božský Princip, uznaný zdroj a podstata všeho bytí, musí býti vyjádřen ideami, z nichž nejvyšší je člověk, Jeho milované dítě, Jeho syn. Není tedy jasné, že prositi božský Princip aby učinil toto aneb dal ono je bez logiky a je nepotřebné? Vše, čeho si člověk žádá aneb co potřebuje jest jeho pomocí zrcadlení, nyní a zde, neboť jest to již úplně obsaženo ve vše-zahrnující Mysli, Bohu, v našem štědrém nebeském Otci. Když toto dokážeme, dojdeme vyslyšení našich modliteb.

* * *

Jak jasně je naloženo s touto věcí v učebnici Křesťanské Vědy na stránce 3, kde autorka napsala, "Kdo by stál před školní tabuli a modlil se, aby princip mathematiky rozřešil problém? Pravidlo jest již ustaveno a naše úloha jest vypracovati rozřešení." Jak máme pracovati abychom došli odpovědi na modlitbu? Není to tím, že uznáme jednotnost člověka s Bohem a že se budeme stále snažiti dokázati tuto jednotnost? "Kdož vidí mne, vidí Otce," řekl Kristus Ježíš Filipovi (Jan 14:9). Jako Ukazovatel cesty dokázal svou jednotnost s Bohem, tak i my můžeme dokázati, že život, porozumění, inteligence, zdraví, zásoba a vláda nad sebou jsou věčným rodným právem synů Božích.

Poznati tuto jednotnost, seřaditi s ní myšlenku a čin, držeti ji s vírou, která není pouhou slepou pevností, nýbrž jest neunavnou vytrvalostí před všemi falešnými svědectvími hmotných smyslů—to znamená dokázati sobě pravdu slov Sv. Pavla (Kolossenským 2:10), "V něm jste doplněni."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Belated Butterfly

White parchment wings against the ruddy bloom
Of the late season's garden, shine as pale
As a far-fading canvas, bravely spread
When summer's last outgoing ship made sail.

What has delayed this isolate voyager,
When the low sun now beds an hour more soon
And winter stars, already breaking dusk,
Are convoying the cool autumnal moon?

Above the slumber of its lost domain
How pitifully brief its flight has grown!
One wishes not to feel the frosted dark
Come down about a creature so alone.

Its outlines are like shadows in a dream—
Shadows that in our waking we release—
Grant that it steers by some immortal beam
And trims for harbors roadsteaded in peace.

EDNA MEAD

Leaf of Silence

The leaf of silence lights on water;
it is not a sound an ear
can ever hear;
it is softer than a whisper
of a child in morning, heard
as the bird
alights on windowsill, and brings
a sweet, new song.
It is sound like high and spreading
and air-light wings.
It is softer than a long
and seeking brook, and it is light
as sun-day and moon-night.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

The Amazing American Experiment

THE AMERICAN is the result of the impact of America on the kind of people who came here, but we ignore too much, perhaps, the fact that those who were to become Americans, either real or merely legal, were not a cross section of all the life of the Old World but represented almost wholly only certain groups or types. To begin negatively, none of those of the highest grade in Europe, intellectually, socially, politically, or economically, with rare exceptions, have come to America to throw in their lot permanently with us in the amazing American experiment. . . .

We are almost *all* middle class, in the English sense, and it is one of our greatest national achievements that we *are*. We have nothing *above* it and our failure, in so far as we have failed, has been in not lifting everybody up to it. . . .

But there is another point about those who came from the Old World to people the New. From the beginnings in Virginia and New England to the present, American immigrants have in general possessed certain qualities to such an extent that it may almost be said that those who have come to us formed a potential America before they ever landed on our shores. This country has had enormous influence in creating the American but it has had chiefly selected material on which to work. America has been the "great adventure," for all, and only those who for the most part have been adventurous and ambitious above the average have undertaken it. Those who have come have done so because they hoped to escape from persecution, religious or political, and from barriers intellectual, social, and economic against their chance to rise, in their home lands. They have come, in a word, in order to be able to be themselves as men and women, and to make the most of themselves untrammelled by artificial hindrances built up in the past.

The star they followed westward was the star of freedom, freedom to be and do all that, as human beings and not as cogs in an outworn machine, they might prove themselves capable of. There have in the course of our history been millions on millions of them, not all of them desirable, not all of them understanding the meaning of the American Dream. Yet on the whole, although the material which the spirit of America has had to work with has been the common, not the uncommon, man, it has been the sort of common man who has glimpsed in the "New World" a really *new world* in which he could throw off the trammels of the Old and rise to his full stature as a man.—From "The American," by JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS. (New York: Scribner.)

In Syria, There Was Contentment

THE WORLD WAS beautiful then, and so were the mountains above us and the valley around us—and so was the house we lived in. Besides all the people, the giants and dwarfs and fairies and jinn my grandmother made so real to me, there were the animals in the other room of our house. After a story at night it was fine to go to sleep with the lullaby of the stable in my ears. I should tell you about that, for few people realize what a wonderful institution is a stable.

The transactions which took place between the stable and our living quarters involved not only meat and milk and eggs but a number of less tangible things—various disturbances, noises, smells which provided a subdued accompaniment to our lives. Sometimes, of course, it was not so subdued. . . . But at night most of the stable noises were an indescribably sweet prelude to the warm drowsiness before sleep. You could feel them, warm and friendly, in your ears—the faint, familiar stir of animals, the soft whimpering of the hens, the occasional complaining of a disturbed rooster, the muffled bleat of a contented goat, the gentle tinkling from the bellwether . . . there was something so intimate, so solid and comforting about those sounds; they gave you something to take hold of when you sank into the dark mysterious caves of sleep.

When you woke up in the morning that stable was the first thing you heard. With the dawn a rooster somewhere in the village stretched his neck and shattered the village quiet with a crowing as shrill as a factory whistle. Then the competition set in. There was crowing first from one house and then from another and finally from all of them at once, like an orchestra tuning up. With brays and blats and bleats and whinnies thrown in, the din was enough to stir the sleepiest fellah from his most pleasant dreams. So everybody got up, and shortly, as if by prearrangement, the crowing tapered off and died out.

Yes, that was the beautiful world then, the big mountain and the sleepy little valley, the stable in the house, the games we children played, the stories my grandmother told—everything was just right.—From "Syrian Yankee," by SALOM RIZK. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

Our Most Famous Hill

In all my rambles I have seen no landscape which can make me forget Fair Haven. I still sit on its Cliff in a new spring day, and look over the awakening woods and the river, and hear the new birds sing, with the same delight as ever. It is as sweet a mystery to me as ever, what this world is.

THUS HENRY THOREAU wrote in his Journal one spring evening in 1850, when he was thirty-three. It is a typical jotting by the poet and flouter of shams whom I think of as America's happiest man. He was so happy because he had the insight and courage to keep himself free, free to rove the scenes he loved, free to love enduring things, free to denounce dishonesty and materialism in ridicule so original and lancing that he must have tingled with glee as he wrote.

Thoreau could not forget Fair Haven Hill, because it was thither he betook himself on uncounted days and nights and thought unforgettable thoughts. There was a triangle in Thoreau's life, not the "eternal" one of fiction, but one that lasted him all his life and was useful in his search for truth. One corner of this triangle was Concord village, one Walden, and the apex Fair Haven Cliff. These were the three places he mentioned in a letter to Emerson, during his polite exile on Staten Island:

"Methinks I could look with equanimity upon a long street of Irish Cabins and pigs and children reveling in the genial Concord dirt; and I should find my Walden Wood and Fair Haven in their tanned and happy faces."

* * *

Henry Thoreau differs from present-day realists in that, while he starts with an observation, he arrives at a thought:

"I can see from my window three or four cows in a pasture on the side of Fair Haven Hill a mile and a half distant. There is but one tree in the pasture, and they are all collected and now reposing in its shade, which, as it is early though sultry, is extended a good way along the ground. It makes a pretty landscape. That must have been an epoch in the history of the cows when they discovered to stand in the shadow of a tree. I wonder if they are wise enough to recline on the north side of it that they not be disturbed so soon."

And then he goes on to wonder if a cow ever says to herself: "Tomorrow to fresh woods and pastures new."

It was on Fair Haven Hill that Thoreau gathered some of his happiest reflections:

". . . the strong-colored pine, the grass of trees, in midst of which other trees are but as weeds or flowers—a little exotic."

"That was a remarkable prospect from the side of Fair Haven Hill just before the sun set, a strong cold northwest wind blowing, and as good a winter prospect as the arctic regions present,—the brilliant Blessed Isles already gathered about the portals of the day, and mother-o'-pearl clouds forming and dissolving in the crisped air."

He winds up this entry by commenting on the way the clouds vanish in this dry wind. "This air snaps them up like a dog his meat."

* * *

On one poignant December day in 1851, Thoreau watched while men sawed down the last of the great pines left when the forest had been cut fifteen years before. This tree was four feet in diameter and a hundred feet tall. Aside from calling the sawyers "diminutive manikins" and "insects gnawing at the trunk," Thoreau is remarkably restrained at this commercial outrage.

He particularly enjoyed sitting on the Hill and letting the song of the wood-thrush waft up to him; and no man in our literature has made more beautiful music than Thoreau when touching on this bird:

". . . whose note affects me like music, affects the flow and tenor of my thought, my fancy and imagination. I long for wildness, a nature which I cannot put my foot through, woods where the wood-thrush forever sings, where the hours are early morning ones, and there is dew on the grass, and the day is forever unproved, where I might have a fertile unknown for a soil about me. I would go after the cows, I would watch the flocks of Admetus there forever, only for my board and clothes. A New Hampshire everlasting and unfallen. All that was ripest and fairest in the wilderness and the wild man is preserved and transmitted to us in the strain of the wood-thrush. It is the mediator between barbarism and civilization. It is unrepentant as Greece."

* * *

Today Fair Haven Hill is in good hands. Families who are deeply aware of their wardenship have saved the famous little hill—roughly two hundred fifty feet high—from spoliation. The hurricane felled the pines which had attained some height and girth in the nearly eighty years since Thoreau's death, but the hemlocks stand and the forest cover is richer than I gather from the term "sprout-land" that Thoreau uses.

There is a grand view toward the northwest with

"Wachusett, who like me
Standest alone without society . . ."

and Monadnock, with Ponkawtasset and Annursnack, with stretches of river and cleared land and woodlot and gladed distance.

* * *

This might be called a standing view with imaginative extensions into celestial wildnesses afar. On the Novemberish October day that our hostess took my friend and me about, she wisely showed us these generalities first. Then we were led to the sitting view, there at the brow of the Cliff, and the sun in one burst took us back to September. Here it was cosy, with the eye continually coasting down the garnet-colored oak slopes to the river:

". . . half a mile away reflecting the clouds, a paradisaical scene. What are the rivers around Damascus to this river sleeping around Concord? Are not the Musketaquid and the Assabet, rivers of Concord, fairer than all the rivers of the plain?"

To these ledges and these sheltered spots for half-reclining, Thoreau came to gloat over his estates which either poverty or his good genius kept him from buying. He loved water as much as he loved the woods and from this Cliff he could see the stream widen into Fair Haven Bay. On the Hill's side he went for blue- and huckleberries, and at the foot of the Cliff he found early flowers:

"First under Fair Haven grew *viola pedata*, then lupines mixed with the delicate snapdragons. This soil must abound with the blue principle."

* * *

Here, nursed by the sun into an idyllic indolence, and incited by alternate lookings and rememberings, I wondered if this was not the most famous little eminence in our land. Half a century ago, Baedeker wrote down Concord, as the "American Weimar, or Stratford-on-Avon." Then Emerson was the celebrated man, Thoreau "the property of a cult," in Henry Canby's phrase. Now their fames are running neck and neck. In another fifty years, whose books will be oftener off the shelf?

On February 3, 1852, Fair Haven Hill wrote this:

"A forcible writer stands bodily behind his words with his experience. He does not make books out of books, but he has been there in person."

Six weeks earlier it wrote this:

"The man is blessed who every day is permitted to behold anything so pure and serene as the western sky at sunset, while revolutions vex the world."

It is acknowledged now that Walden Pond wrote one of the most enduring books in our whole literature. But I think it was a collaboration; and, ever since my afternoon on Fair Haven Cliff, I know where to find the other author.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1943

United Nations Diplomatic Focus Turns From Russia to Turkey

Decisive Action on Way? Reassurance on Balkans

Visit of Eden to Cairo expected to deal with Turkish concessions to benefit of Allies.

Declarations at Moscow are of vital concern to Turkey—Confidence in Allied victory clear.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—The approaching Cairo Conference between the British and Turkish Foreign Ministers took shape in some British opinion today as a possible backdrop for an effort to obtain important Turkish concessions to the Allied cause, with the recent British-Portuguese Azores Pact serving as a precedent.

As a basis for negotiation, Numan Menemencoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, already at hand in the Egyptian capital, and Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, en route from the Moscow Conference, could use the treaty for mutual aid against aggression now in force between Turkey and Britain.

The feeling has been expressed in London that Mr. Eden, as a major point, may ask Mr. Menemencoglu for allied air bases in Turkey. The question of use of the Dardanelles by Allied naval units also might be raised.

Aims in the Balkans

Simultaneously, however—and this appears to be a strong reason for the Conference—Mr. Eden, coming direct from the Moscow talks, is expected to reassure Turkey as to Russia's aims in the Balkans.

It is natural, too, that the Turkish Government should want to know in a general way about projected Allied moves against the Balkan States so far as these could be safely divulged. In return, Mr. Eden may want to learn the degree of Turkish co-operation, if any, in case of an Allied invasion in that theater.

The Moscow Pact's reference to measures to be taken to shorten the war against Germany was construed by some as including military moves in this sphere. Ankara dispatches say some Turks are not convinced the agreement took genuine measures to guarantee the security of small nations.

Moscow Quotes Hull

The Moscow Radio, in a broadcast today, quoted Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, as saying just before he left for home that the conference results would "become clearer when, in the course of time, possibilities are created to realize what has been decided upon here."

Only yesterday, one further offshoot of the conference unfolded. In Moscow, W. Averell Harriman, U. S. Ambassador, announced completion of an American military mission there to facilitate close cooperation with the Russian armed forces. The mission is headed by Maj. Gen. John Deane, former Secretary to the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington.

LONDON, Nov. 5—The meeting of British and Turkish Foreign Ministers at Cairo indicates clearly that the changing Turkish attitude toward the war is due particularly to Red Army victories and the decisions of the Moscow conference.

As yet there is no official comment here concerning the coming meetings, it is only pointed out that it is natural that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on his return from Moscow should take advantage of an opportunity to meet Numan Menemencoglu, his Turkish colleague, since the decisions of the three-power conference obviously are of vital interest to Turkey, which is Russia's neighbor and concerned with developments in the Balkans and the Middle East.

Simultaneously, however, views have been expressed that the Cairo meeting would be far more significant than a mere routine exchange of courtesy conversations, especially as Mr. Menemencoglu is accompanied by a large staff of assistants.

Dramatic Step Possible

It would not be surprising were Turkey to take some dramatic step which would give practical expression to sentiments already uttered by Turkish statesmen, including President Ismet Inonu at the opening of Grand National Assembly on Nov. 1 He not only declared to the world his faith in and desire for an Allied victory over the Reich and its satellites, he also showed Turkish opinion of Naziism when he said, "We do not believe in the spirit of domination, which is always doomed to its own destruction. . . . Turkey's ideal is to reinforce the foundations of civilization based on the liberty and freedom of nations."

President Inonu's statement that Turkey is determined to accept present sacrifices and "even greater ones" is a passage which undoubtedly gave German Ambassador Franz von Papen, who was among his listeners, food for thought. Berlin certainly is anxiously inquiring as to what will be the real outcome of the Cairo conference.

Herr von Papen and his agents long have been busy trying to disseminate the seed of suspicion and hate against Russia among the Turks. Their line has been always the same—either that Russia is going to be left by the Western Democracies to dominate the Balkans so that Southeast Europe will become a Lebensraum for Pan-Slavism and control of the Bosporus automatically would pass to Russia, or that one day differences must arise between Britain and the United States on one side and the Soviet on the other which would leave Germany the real master of the situation when fighting ceases. The Moscow Conference results decidedly reduced such possibilities and, coupled with the advance of the Red Army, make the German case look rather pathetic.

Turkey's Role Understandable

Under such conditions, it is understandable that Turkey should want to know how it stands in plans of the United Nations now evolving for areas in which Turkey is vitally concerned.

Fundamental to all this is the question of Russo-Turkish relations. These have alternated during the past four years between periods of apparent smoothness and sudden flare-ups.

In the latter periods, Turkey was suspicious that the Russians were planning action to their detriment in parts of Europe and the Middle East in which Turkey is vitally concerned.

It would be idle to claim that all such suspicions have been removed. The following may be mentioned:

Controversial Points

1. Are the Russians still looking longingly to control of the Bosporus which for so many years was a bitter point of controversy between them?

2. Turkey as Middle East power is a member of the Saadabad pact and is watching events, especially in Iraq and Iran.

3. As a European nation, it is anxious about developments in the Balkans.

Russia some months ago appeared lukewarm toward any idea of a Balkan entente—an idea to which Turkey appears sympathetic and not averse to accepting leadership of the same. In fact, last September, a well-known Turkish publicist declared Turkey's aims should be, first of all, independence and freedom from external control of the Balkan countries.

In this connection Turkish spokesmen pointed out that one of the obvious conditions of lasting peace would be Bulgaria's withdrawal from territory occupied since 1931.

Mediterranean Plans

But Turkey also is concerned lest it should be left out of any arrangements concerning the future of the east Mediterranean either contemplated or actually made. Thus, for example, as a neutral, it is not a member of the Inter-Allied Mediterranean Commission, yet its geographical position is such that all developments in that area are of vital concern to it.

It might also be mentioned that Italy's collapse resulted in Allied control of the Mediterranean and uninterrupted sea traffic between Allied countries and the Turkish ports of Istanbul and Smyrna.

Turkey's neutrality, it is only fair to say, has brought many advantages to the Allies, and the latter certainly have appreciated such advantages. They also have realized that premature entry of Turkey into the war might have led to embarrassing situations, since Germany could attack from Bulgaria across the Bosporous Straits. Even today, the Germans could inflict heavy damage from Bulgaria.

But the day is coming sooner or later when this menace also will be removed. And as both Russia and the Allies in Italy and North Africa increase their strength and cause Germans to retreat still farther, the question of Allied invasion of the Balkans from both the west and east will arise. Then will come the question of dispatch of Allied war transports through the Straits.

From all this, obvious developments indicate that Turkey's interests lie in the Allied camp and that no dearth of vital issues is to be discussed between Foreign Ministers Menemencoglu and Eden.

Associated Press from United States Navy

Yank Army Nurse Goes Wading in Naples Harbor

It wasn't much like paddling in the brook back home and it was a far cry from the white sands of Palm Beach, but it was necessary to get ashore, so Nursie doffed her G. I. shoes, tied the laces, swung them around her neck, rolled up her coveralls above her knees and splashed ashore while her shipmates handed gear ashore from a landing barge.

Palestine Pact Put Ahead of Arab Union

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the Allied Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Nov. 5—The Jewish aspect of the pan-Arab problem has been raised by King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, who has declared that the Palestine question should be cleared up before proceeding with efforts to establish a federation of Arabic-speaking countries of the Middle East.

In view of the fact that Ibn Saud is a key figure in any pan-Arab negotiations, his suggestion immediately refocused the attention of the Middle East on the deep-seated Arab-Jewish rivalry for Palestine.

Attention had been somewhat diverted from this issue by the early success of pan-Arab talks.

Meanwhile Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt, prime mover in the present attempt to unify the Arabic-speaking world, has been continuing his conversations with national leaders in other countries in the Middle East.

The latest visitors to Egypt have been a large Syrian delegation whose arrival has been somewhat of a triumph, since it followed the recent grant by the French of additional measures of independence to Syria.

Compromise Possible

The Egyptian-Syrian talks are believed to have gone on in the same satisfactory manner as did earlier preliminary talks with delegations from Iraq, Transjordan, and Lebanon.

It is impossible to say at this time whether King Ibn Saud will insist that the Palestine question be cleared up before any more definite moves are made to bring about an Arab union, or whether he will accept some sort of compromise.

If he continues to insist on a Palestine solution first, it would seem as if the Pan-Arab talks will have reached a stone wall, at least for the time being.

So far as can be judged from this distance, the last few months have not brought the Arab-Jewish question any nearer a solution.

If the forces working in behalf of compromise have made any progress it is not apparent here, since both Arabs and Jews seem as determined as ever to have their own way in this knotty problem.

Morocco Interested

At the same time, the Pan-Arab project is arousing interest in Moslem countries not usually included in present plans. Thus the Egyptian magazine Akher Saa writes:

"The project for an Arab union has been greeted with satisfaction by the inhabitants of Tripolitania, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. Newspapers have praised the great efforts made by Nahas Pasha to bring about this historic union, adding that the initiators of this project should not forget the rights of North Africa in this union."

Only recently a delegation arrived here from Morocco demanding that their country be permitted to participate in the Pan-Arab talks, since Morocco is as completely Moslem in sentiment as the countries of the Middle East, despite French overlordship.

It will be recalled in this connection that last spring Cairo was the scene of a meeting of Arabic leaders from various Mideastern countries who expressed hope that Allied occupation of North Africa would result in better treatment of and more freedom for the overwhelmingly Islamic population there.

Federation Talks End 'Successfully'

Recorded by CBS

Berne, Switzerland, Nov. 5

The Bern Radio said "the talks between the Prime Minister of Egypt and the Arab negotiators concerning the formation of a Federation of all Arab states have been successfully concluded."

Repayment by Britain in Kind For U. S. Oil Supplies Is Urged

LONDON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a written reply to a House of Commons questioner, said today the British Government is considering issuing a white paper explaining the working of Lend-Lease.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—As part of an overall preparation for postwar prosperity, the Senate Truman Committee recommended today that consideration be given to seeking some repayment from the British for Lend-Lease shipments.

If England cannot pay in dollars for the petroleum she needs, the Committee recommended that some thought be given to U. S. acquisition of British-held reserves in Asia, South America and the Dutch East Indies.

In a further comment on the need for reducing the ultimate cost of the Lend-Lease program to American taxpayers, the Committee asserted that the United States has had to supply rubber and rubber products to England.

England not only did not build an adequate stockpile, the Committee asserted, but through its English and Dutch-controlled International Rubber Regulations Committee "hindered" Jesse Jones, RFC Chairman, in his efforts to obtain a stockpile for this country.

"Consideration should be given now as to the terms and conditions under which any such rubber monopoly should be continued after the war," said the report. "We should insure that we will never again be the victims of a plan . . . by which we were forced in the twenties to pay exorbitant prices for rubber at the same time we were being called Shylocks in the English press for requesting repayment of war loans which we had made to England.

"Attention should also be given to the possibility of acquaring rights in the deposits of English-owned resources of nickel, copper, tin and iron in countries outside England, and the right to receive manganese from Russia after the war in return for Lend-Lease articles furnished it now."

The report, delivered to Congress by Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri continued:

"Many of our industries, particularly agriculture, will be greatly dependent upon the extent of our foreign trade, which in turn, will depend upon the policies we adopt with respect to Lend-Lease and rehabilitation.

"Such programs are now so huge that their sudden termination would have serious effects upon important parts of our economy, and yet their maintenance constitutes a most serious burden upon our taxpayers, and, in some cases, a serious drain upon limited natural resources."

Every effort should be made, the report said, to obtain additional reverse Lend-Lease and to compell Lend-Lease recipients to "utilize the resources they have to a maximum before requesting aid from us."

"We should never forget," it stated, "that Lend-Lease was originally authorized by the Congress, solely because the English and others whom we desired to assist did not have sufficient American exchange to purchase materials needed by them.

"Lend-Lease was never intended as a device to shift a portion of as a realistic recognition that they their war costs to us, but only did not have the means with which to pay for materials they needed.

"Before authorizing Lend-Lease, the Congress expressly requested and received assurances that Lend-Lease assistance woud be extended only where the recipient was fully utilizing all of its own resources. Such resources, of course, include foreign-held American securities and foreign-held securities which control basic raw materials abroad."

Steinhardt on Way

Recorded by CBS

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 5—The American Ambassador to Turkey, Lawrence A. Steinhardt, "is expected to arrive in Cairo from Washington in time to attend the meeting between Mr. Eden and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Numan Menemencoglu," according to Ankara dispatches quoted by the British Radio.

Austrian in Ankara

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 4. Delayed (AP)—Dr. Guido Schmidt, former Austrian Foreign Minister, was reported in Ankara today, and the newspaper Cumhuriyet suggested he may have come to Turkey to assist the Allies in freeing his homeland. The Cumhuriyet identified Dr. Schmidt as the last Austrian Foreign Minister before Germany engulfed the country in 1938.

N. Y. Library Greets Its Readers at Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—The New York Public Library plans to mail out a great many cards soon, to many parts of the world.

The cards, however, will not call attention to books overdue. They will go to men and women in the armed services and will say:

"Your friends in the New York Public Library send you Chrismas greetings."

Library officials say it will be the first time in its history that it has sent greetings to former readers, and probably the first time any large library in the country will have sent such cards.

Swiss Back Right to Nazi Trade

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Swiss put their foot down today with a decree which hit at Allied blacklists of pro-Axis firms and in effect emphasized their contention that they have the right to trade with the Axis.

It applied in a strictly literal sense, the decree would practically stop foreign trade by the Swiss.

The Federal Council ordered fines and prison sentences for anyone giving information on exports and imports and forbade business concerns to make declarations to foreign powers which supply information required for import licenses by the British.

The Swiss resent the blacklists as interfering with their neutrality and contend they must trade with Germany to avoid unemployment, economic depression and scarcity of food and coal. They say they are ready to trade with the Allies too as far as transportation conditions permit.

The Swiss have been greatly disturbed by their mounting credits in blocked dollars in the United States which they cannot now use to purchase needed American raw materials and products.

American imports are virtually nil; Swiss exports to the United States are chiefly watches and other small articles.

French 'Underground' To Get War Reporter

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, Nov. 5

The "underground" French press is going to have its own war coverage by a foreign correspondent.

One delegate to the Consultative Assembly of the National Committee for Liberation, a former newspaperman who must remain anonymous, has applied to the United States Air Forces for accreditation on behalf of the "underground" papers of Metropolitan France.

He asked to accompany the American 12th and 15th Air Forces on flights and to inspect their forward bases, filing stories that will be "pooled" for all the approximately 70 small "underground" papers which, according to estimates, regularly reach more than 10,000,000 Frenchmen.

U. S. authorities indicated his application would be granted.

World Peace by Coercion Is Not Believed Feasible

Yale President proposes revived League of Nations shorn of coercive political functions — World Federation with such powers over constituent nations, he thinks, needs gradual approach.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—A proposal for the active revival of the League of Nations after the war, "but without political functions of a coercive nature," was urged by Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, in an address on "Peacemaking in the Light of the Versailles Treaty" at the Men's Faculty Club of Columbia University here last night.

The attempt to create a world federation with political powers over constituent nations can succeed only after nations have become habituated to the use of international institutions in more restricted spheres of action, Dr. Seymour said in his address, the first in a series sponsored by the Anglo-American-Hellenic Bureau of Education.

The schedule for the lecture series, published in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 1, has been changed. The next address sponsored by the Bureau will be heard in about a month, it was announced.

Favors Two Peace Conferences

Dr. Seymour urged two peace conferences to ease the transition period from war to normal living—the first called directly after the war in one of the fields of action to settle immediate problems, and the second, a general conference or conferences meeting later to lay down the broad basis of peace. He advocated utilizing machinery of international co-operation already in operation for war-making purposes as a start toward effective international co-operation in peacetime.

"The value and success of the League of Nations in its nonpolitical activities, which, if the general security promised by the peace conference had been actually achieved, would have produced the common consciousness of an international community that is a condition precedent to the success of any political league or federation of nations," Dr. Seymour held.

"The aftermath of Versailles reinforces a reasoned conviction of the necessity of developing international institutions in order to promote national welfare and an atmosphere of peace; it also points to the danger and futility of creating them on paper before public opinion is prepared to operate them.

"National feeling, still perhaps the strongest spiritual force in the world cannot be suppressed; it must be channeled into effective international operation. Those channels can be cut only by the popular will as it becomes educated to their value.

Untrustworthy Impulses

"The tragic mistakes of the past 20 years are chiefly due to the tendency to trust to uneducated human impulse and instinct instead of making what use we could of historical experience."

Criticism of the Paris Conference which drew up the Versailles Treaty has varied from complaints of its extreme severity to those of sentimental softness, Dr. Seymour recalled.

"More clearly justified," he continued, "was the assertion that the peacemakers failed to realize the character of the world revolution through which the world was passing with a resulting emphasis upon the political rather than the economic factors which would determine the life of Europe and the world.

"This failure resulted in part from the attempt to legislate a comprehensive peace settlement while the emotions of war still were hot and while the attention of the peacemakers was directed to problems of administration relating to the ending of the war. Large issues of the utmost importance thus were settled in the atmosphere of short-range problems."

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, introduced Dr. Seymour. Dean George B. Pegram of the Graduate Faculty, presided.

Brewster Union Head Admits He Lied on Tax and Draft

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Thomas Vincent de Lorenzo, labor union leader, acknowledged yesterday that he has used a half dozen different names "when they came in handy," and admitted he had lied in several official documents—among them his 1940 income tax return and his Draft Board record.

De Lorenzo, who said he picked his present name "from a telephone book or a hat" because "it sounds nice," testified before a House Naval Sub-committee, which dug into his past and present as the Brooklyn-born leader of the union at Brewster Aeronautical Corporation.

Out of a cross-examination by Representative F. Edward Hébert (D) of Louisiana, one-time city editor of a New Orleans newspaper, came statements from de Lorenzo, President of Local 365, United Automotive Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

1. He was born 35 years ago as Harry Posner, that he changed his name legally in 1940 to de Lorenzo, and that he has used the name of James Harris "and a half dozen others" on "various occasions whenever they came in handy."

2. He left the wholesale wine business in 1939 "because the wife thought I was drinking too much," and accepted a $22-a-week job as a riveter's helper; that he joined both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions as insurance that he would keep his job when the question arose over which union would become the bargaining agent at the plant.

3. There were "lies"—as Mr. Hébert put it—in an application he filed to obtain alcohol, in his application for a job at Brewster, in an application for a civil service rating, in his 1940 income tax return, and in his Draft Board record.

De Lorenzo was called before the Committee, investigating plane production failures at Brewster, just a day after he, as the union head, and Henry Kaiser, the company's new President, signed a new union contract which the Navy hopes will end bitter labor-management strife.

His desk loaded down with a mass of documents, Mr. Hébert flatly declared that his cross examination was aimed at determining the "credibility" of de Lorenzo, and whether the Navy and the Committee could count on his pledge to co-operate with Mr. Kaiser to get out fighting planes for the Navy.

"How far do you intend to continue lying?" inquired Mr. Hébert.

"Frankly," said de Lorenzo, "I will lie at all times in order to get a job and support myself."

De Lorenzo defended his action in fighting at a recent union convention to void labor's no-strike pledge on the grounds that it would put the President of the union in a "better position to bargain with the President of the United States to obtain concessions."

"Do you mean that the union," roared Mr. Hébert, "takes the position that it should abandon their no-strike pledge and use the threat of a strike to force the Commander-in-Chief to bargain with it for concessions?"

"I've seen Congress bargain with the President," retorted de Lorenzo. "I don't see anything wrong with it," adding later that "Congress let us down a great deal at one point by failing to keep prices pegged."

The witness acknowledged that he had once said that "our policy is not to win the war at any cost. It is to win without sacrificing too many of labor's gains."

Wheeler Says Moscow Pact Ends Need for Larger Army

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Asserting that the Moscow agreement "eliminates the need for further expansion of our armed forces," Senator Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana renewed last night his demand for halting the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers.

Senator Wheeler said he had urged Chairman Robert Reynolds (D) of North Carolina of the Senate Military Committee to seek a quick settlement of differences in Senate and House bills aimed at delaying the induction of fathers. Conferees of the two Houses meet Monday.

"Some people have urged as a reason for mobilizing a tremendous army a fear that Russia and Germany might make a separate peace," Senator Wheeler told reporters.

"In view of the fact that Russia has agreed with Great Britain and the United States to carry on until victory over Germany is assured, there seems to be no reason for building up the force now contemplated.

"My own view is that under the circumstances the defeat of Germany can be accomplished without the necessity for a western front, saving possibly 1,000,000 American lives."

A drive to force action on legislation to put fathers at the bottom of the draft list got under way yesterday under the leadership of Senator Edwin Johnson (D) of Colorado.

Senator Johnson disclosed he had obtained assurances that the Senate and House Military Committees would confer on the measure Nov. 8 "without fail."

Air Waves Away? Sinatra Gets '1-A'

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 5 (AP)—Frank Sinatra, of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., crooning idol of many of the nation's women, has been classified 1-A in the draft.

Local Draft Board 19, Jersey City, confirmed today that Mr. Sinatra, married and the father of one child, had passed his preliminary physical examination and would be ordered later to take the induction test.

Without the fanfare which usually accompanies Mr. Sinatra, the first step toward induction took place in comparative peace Oct. 22. No announcement was made then, and the feminine chief clerk of the Board simply said:

"We kept it rather quiet. We wanted it that way." She added, "Of course, you know what it is when he appears."

Draft Board Relents

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Nov. 5 (AP)—The Morrison County (Little Falls) draft board, which four days ago announced it would refuse to process additional inductees in protest against strikes, relented yesterday.

After a special meeting with Col. J. E. Nelson, State Selective Service Director, members of the board issued a statement, re-emphasizing their protest against strikes, but agreeing to "continue to fulfill" their responsibilities as a draft board.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Captain Sunde Tops Ocean Crossing Record And Has Topping Romance Beside

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Not all's war and destruction on the North Atlantic run. Romance manages occasionally to dodge torpedoes, sidepass danger, and come in gallantly on the beam.

This was more, however, than Captain Gerner Sunde and his pretty Canadian wife, first class radio operator on his Norwegian merchant ship, were able to do yesterday when they were besieged by reporters in the tiny salon of their speedy ship, eager to learn the particulars of their adventures.

Blond six-foot Captain Sunde declares they haven't had any adventures. Making the run between a North Atlantic port and England out of convoy to achieve the greatest speed, he has just brought his ship through its 62nd wartime crossing, more trips than have been made by any other freighter under any flag. This averages a round trip every 35 days since the war began. A couple of torpedoes just missed them, and he was bombed in a West Coast English port—but these things don't count with the captain. However, to his sparkling young bride, life has been a continuous adventure since that eventful Friday, in 1941, when the message came that a radio operator was wanted for immediate service.

Only the night before, she had received her radio certificate from the Canadian Electronic School in Toronto. But Fern Blodgett packed her bag at midnight and was off to Montreal. This erstwhile secretary in an insurance office arrived at 7 o'clock the night before the ship was to sail—and she was late! Climbing the gangplank, she met the stunning young captain eye to eye. "I have a message for you, sir," she exclaimed a little breathlessly, putting down her bags. To which the captain heartlessly replied, taking what little wind she had left in her sails completely out, "I already know it."

That was the beginning. But the captain was desperate. He had to have a radio operator, and he had to sail. This slip of a girl was the only technician available, and though it was entirely against his principles as a sailor to have a woman on his ship, there was no way out of it. Looking up at the captain with her shy, quiet smile, Mrs. Sunde admitted, "He only took me because he didn't want to hold up the ship."

For "One Trip"

It was her first glimpse of the sea—and the North Atlantic is never very inviting. But she managed. The captain said he would keep her on for one trip, or "until he could replace her with a man." But at the end of 13 crossings he decided he needed a radio operator for life, and it wasn't going to be a man.

So they were married somewhere in Canada and missed one trip last summer when they stayed ashore for a honeymoon. Ever since they have been at their posts, but the chief radio operator now has two men assistants.

When the war started this valiant little Norwegian merchant vessel had a sister ship. They did not belong to the most imposing class of ships, but they were white and clean and typical of those vessels built for special trades by their Norwegian ship owners. These were refrigerator ships, carrying food from New York to England. When the war broke out they began to race each other through the fogs and mists of the North Atlantic. Always they sailed alone, outside convoy. The rival captains were good friends and enjoyed their little private competition. Sometimes one was ahead, sometimes the other. Captain Sunde's ship on one of its fastest runs made the round trip in 27 days. Then a German torpedo found its mark, and the sister ship went down. Many of her crew were saved including the captain, who again sailed on another ship. Soon, however, he was lost. Captain Sunde carries on—staunchly abetted by his radio operator.

Had Sister Ship

When the ship made its 50th crossing in July, 1943, tall, spare King Haakon of Norway came aboard at Cardiff and decorated both the young 32-year-old captain and his wife, as well as the first mate and chief engineer, with the St. Olav Medal with Oak leaves. Mrs. Sunde wore her decorative ribbon on her smart dark blue uniform.

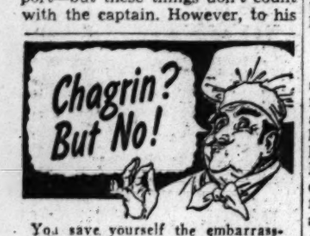
Another memento of the King's visit is his photograph in the captain's cabin. Here in these small quarters just beneath the armored bridge are the beginnings of the home this daring young couple hope sometime to have on land. A desk, a small table, a radio, a lounge, a shelf of books. A glance at the titles reveals "The Robe," Churchill's "End of the Beginning," "The Valley of Decision," a new encyclopedia, and "Never Call Retreat." This last title seemed to sum up their characters so perfectly. There is an indomitable quietness about them that comes from the sea, or more likely from inner convictions. After all, Captain Sunde has been sailing the sea since he was 16. His radio operater, however, seems to have caught up with him in a few crossings.

Shows Feminine Hand

Here and there this warlike little freighter shows touches of its feminine radio operator. Chintz—yes, pretty faded—on the chairs in the small lounge, and fresh flowers in stiff little vases on the tables. And there was a doll in the captain's cabin wearing a sailor suit. But that's about all. Life is pretty grim on the North Atlantic. Perhaps when the time comes—and the captain did admit hoping to retire some day to a farm in Norway—they would settle down in Farsund, home port of his ship, the largest ship-owning town in the world in comparison to its population, which is 1,500. But you can't look at the captain without knowing that he'll always be where he can keep an eye on the sea.

"No," said Mrs. Sunde, when asked if she had tried to get him to leave the sea, "I don't try to persuade him. But I wouldn't mind a trip sometime in the South Pacific for a change," she added a little wistfully.

Captain Sunde hasn't changed his mind about women being on ships. "Women are not supposed to be on ships," he declared stoutly. "But as long as I have to have one, I wouldn't have any other."



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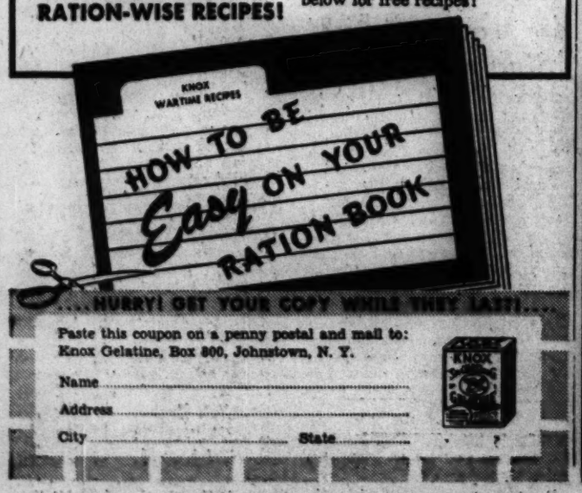

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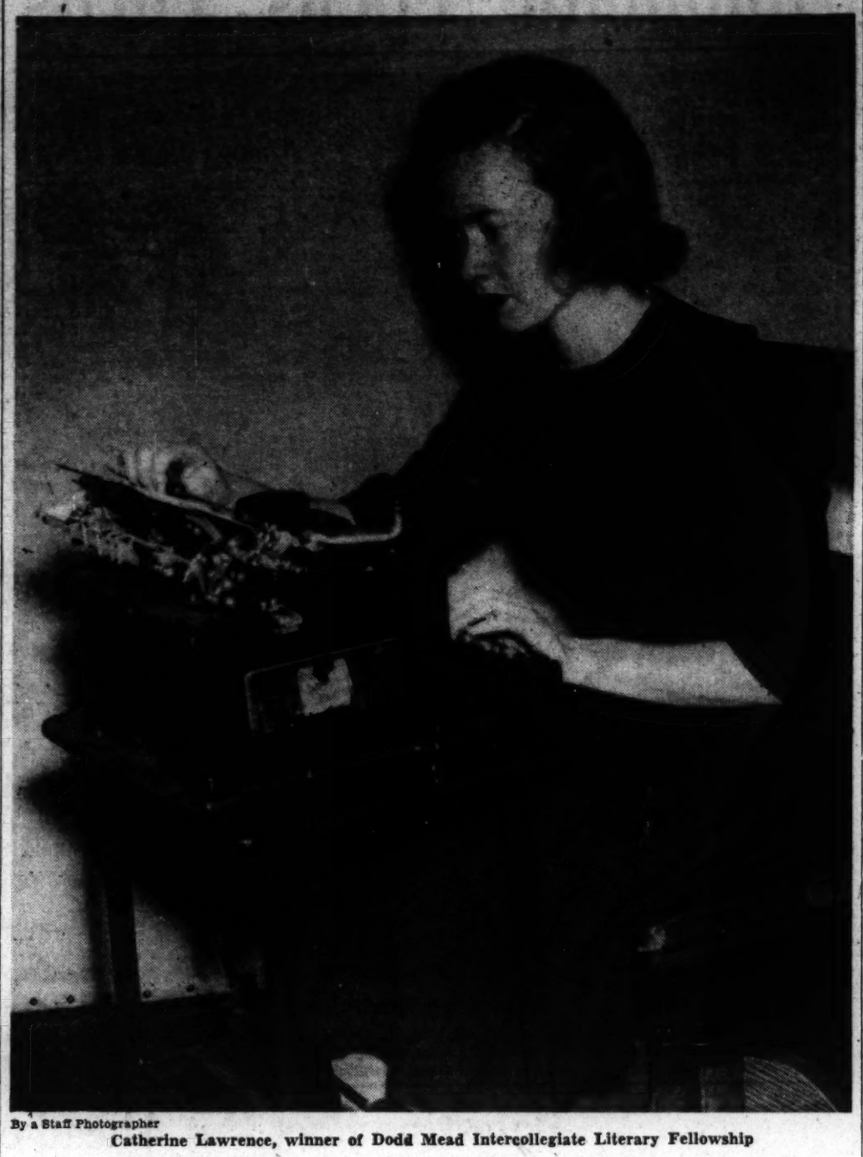

By a Staff Photographer
Catherine Lawrence, winner of Dodd Mead Intercollegiate Literary Fellowship

Career Opens for Catherine Lawrence

By Rachel Pratt
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the announcement was made that the Dodd Mead Intercollegiate Literary Fellowship prize had been awarded to Catherine Lawrence of Evanston, Illinois, for her novel, tentatively entitled "One of the Masses," it meant to the public the finding of a promising new author. But to Catherine Lawrence, auburn-haired Wellesley graduate of last June, it meant the responsibility of justifying the promise of her first prize-winning book.

When Miss Lawrence took a job in a defense factory the summer following her junior year, she knew it would broaden her experience and give her a better understanding of people and their problems, but she hardly thought that the fruit of that summer would be a published novel. Her work was producing tachometers, "on the line," and her fellow workers were of Italian, French, Irish, Armenian, Scandinavian descent, most of them of the first or second generation in this country.

Although they called themselves American, many could barely speak English. Some, she felt, had their roots still in the old country. She saw these people of different national and social backgrounds work together: the peculiarly Irish temperament get along with the Scandinavian temperment; the ex-convict help the ex-minister; the shop girl enjoy the college girl. All of this exploded some preconceived ideas about the impossibility of certain nations getting along harmoniously together.

Has Keen Appreciation

No doubt her interest in people of other lands who had come to make their home in this country stemmed from the fact that her father came here from Sweden when he was 20. Although he put himself through Theological School, soon after coming to this country, he did not preach long, for when he found himself in disagreement with some of the doctrines he had been taught, he went back to the trade he had learned as a boy—that of house painting. "He is a wonderful craftsman and has great patience," declares his daughter appreciatively. "Now he is also a very good decorator," she says, "and enjoys thoroughly whatever he does, even if it is only painting an old chair."

Her mother is of the second generation in this country, also of Swedish parentage. Although one of 12 children and not able to attend college, she is proving to be one of the young author's best critics.

Although this is her first book to be published, Catherine Lawrence has written since she was a child. There were always books in her home, and the whole family had a keen appreciation of them. The young author began her writing, with a poem about a water lily, one summer when she was in Michigan. "You just couldn't help writing about things in Michigan," she says. And as she talks about the summers spent there in the Upper Peninsula one catches her enthusiasm for this unspoiled and unexploited countryside. From the time she was five, the family went there each year. Here she and her brother and sister played together, for there were not many other children around. They hayed with the farmers, and she and her brother (he was 18 months younger) built rafts, rowed up the river, and went swimming from the rocks.

Had Childhood Stimulus

Perhaps the story of her father's coming to America made her more than usually observant of the people around her. Perhaps it was the lack of other children with whom to play. In any event her recollections of Michigan include vivid impressions of the Finnish Americans, their customary reticence in contrast to their rush of words when stirred; their whitewashed houses against which climbed red geraniums, planted in tin cans.

When Miss Lawrence was 12 she met Harriet Monroe, who gave her her first encouragement to write for publication. Shortly after their meeting Miss Monroe left for South America, but the two kept in touch through correspondence.

Miss Lawrence looks back with appreciation for her teachers at this time. One of them, for instance, realizing that little Catherine was not doing her best, sent her out of the schoolroom and told her to look at the ivy growing against the brick wall and to write a poem about it. Although she had only half an hour, Miss Lawrence recalls bringing in the poem—with some imperfect rhymes and meter, she admits, but nevertheless, a poem.

Wellesley Helped Her

At Wellesley she was taught the fundamentals of writing technique; now she is endeavoring to practice them. There she was taught the principles of criticism; now she has to apply them. There she was introduced to many literary trends and aims; now she must choose her own. There she shaped the contours of this first book of hers to be published.

Miss Lawrence wants to write a realistic novel, and she knows she has not set herself an easy task. Although she wants to portray what is genuine, she does not like distorted or perverted pictures.

This winter Miss Lawrence is living in an old-world apartment on Beacon Hill in Boston, and using her fellowship to work on the final revision of her novel.

Use Milk to Last Drop, Sweet or Sour

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Milk is a vital war food. If you can't get all the milk you want, it's because, although production is away up, it can't keep pace with the demand.

Boom towns, crowded with war workers, have sprung up everywhere. Many people have more money than ever before, and milk is one of the things they want to buy. Sales of milk have increased 20 per cent since Pearl Harbor.

What can you do about all this? Buy carefully—just what you need. Don't order milk thoughtlessly, and conserve—conserve—conserve.

Maybe you'll have to do a little juggling here and there. Try fruit juice instead of milk in some baked dishes. Put your milk supply to its most essential uses first.

One more thing—if you do overshoot the mark and some of your milk goes sour, use every drop. Clip these recipes. They're warwise sour milk savers. In substituting sour milk for sweet milk in any baked dish recipe use ½ teaspoon baking soda for each cup of sour milk.

Spiced Crumb Pudding

1 cup dry bread crumbs
1 cup sour milk
¼ cup shortening
1 cup brown sugar
2 tablespoons molasses
½ cup sifted flour
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon baking soda
¾ cup raisins or other dried fruit

Soak crumbs in sour milk for ½ hour. Cream shortening and sugar together until fluffy. Add molasses and beat well. Sift flour, spices and soda and add to creamed mixture. Add raisins and crumbs and beat thoroughly. Bake in a greased baking ring in a slow oven (300° F.) 45 minutes. Serve hot or cold with any pudding sauce. Serves 8.

Molasses Cookies

¾ cup melted shortening
1 cup molasses
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup thick sour milk
6 cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons ginger
4 teaspoons baking soda
1 tablespoon lemon extract

Mix melted shortening, molasses and sugar until smooth. Add sour milk, then flour sifted with salt, ginger and soda. Add lemon extract and mix to a smooth, stiff dough. Chill until firm. Roll out on a lightly floured board to ⅛-inch thickness. Cut into various shapes. Place on greased cookie sheet and bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 8 to 10 minutes. Roll thin for crisp cookies. Makes 14 dozen cookies.

Sour Milk Bran Muffins

2 eggs
½ cup sugar
¼ cup molasses
1½ cups sour milk
2½ tablespoons shortening, melted
1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons baking soda
2½ cups bran
½ cup chopped raisins, dates, prunes or figs

Beat eggs, add sugar, molasses, sour milk and shortening. Sift flour with salt and baking soda. Add bran and raisins or other fruit, then the liquid mixture, mixing only enough to moisten all the flour. Don't overheat. Fill greased muffin tins ⅔ full and bake in a hot oven (400°F.) 25 minutes. Makes 1½ dozen muffins.

Prune Nut Bread

1 tablespoon shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg, beaten
½ cup prune juice
1 cup sour milk
2 cups whole-wheat or soya flour
1 cup sifted white flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups chopped prunes, cooked and pitted
1 cup chopped nuts

Cream shortening with sugar. Add egg and blend well. Combine prune juice and sour milk; add alternately with whole wheat (or soya) flour to first mixture. Sift white flour, baking powder, soda and salt together. Add with prunes and nuts to first mixture and beat thoroughly. Pour into greased loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour. Makes 2 small loaves.

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U. S. Chinese Youth Defend Loyal American-Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Propaganda of racial friction toward the loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry was condemned as "un-American, undemocratic, and un-Christian" by the Chinese Christian Youth Conference at its recent convention at Lake Tahoe.

The Conference went on record in support of the efforts of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, of which President Robert G. Sproul of the University of California is the Honorary Chairman. It urged that similar local committees be organized throughout the Pacific Coast to counteract propaganda of racial prejudice and unconstitutional discrimination.

Voting their support of the survey of the Chinese people and their needs on the West Coast, as recommended by Dr. Chih Meng of the China Institute in America, the Conference urged that special attention be given to improving the housing and sanitation conditions in the Chinese communities in this area.

The members of the Conference resolved to participate, as individuals and as a unit, in activities relating to education, religion, labor, civic and service enterprises, and political and international affairs. They also decided to take an active part in postwar reconstruction forums and in organizations for the furtherance of race equality. They believe that these efforts will help promote the interracial understanding necessary for a permanent peace.

Urging the elimination from the statute books of the United States of laws which discriminate against the Chinese, the delegates advocated that Congress pass just laws that will promote good will between the American and the Chinese people.

Delegates to the convention were college-age Chinese men and women from California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, and Nevada. Chinese from other areas were invited as special guests. Representatives from Hawaii regularly attended the annual conventions before the war.

The Chinese Christian Youth Conference was organized 12 years ago by a group of Chinese college students.

Army Takes Over to Quell Foment at Japanese Camp

Continued from Page 1

by Dillon Myer, National Director of the War Relocation Authority.

An Army detachment with tanks and machine guns is stationed just outside the Center's man-proof fence. The fence until today has included the Administration Building and the Center hospital, which were the scenes of this week's "demonstration." This morning, under guard, a crew began "fencing out" the Administration Building and the hospital.

Tule Lake Center, located near the center of a vast mountain valley, a prehistoric lake bed, only recently became the sole relocation center to receive Japanese and Japanese-Americans who are avowedly or known positively to be loyal to the Emperor of Japan. This, in the case of the Japanese-Americans, means that they are disloyal to the land of their birth, the United States. All inmates expect to return to Japan after the war, either as expatriates or repatriates.

Meeting Planned

Mr. Cozzens says that he and Mr. Myer had agreed to meet a certain "committee of 17" on Nov. 2 to discuss questions of concern to the Center's residents. But on Nov. 1, shortly after the lunch period, groups from all parts of the big cantonment began moving toward the Administration Building. Mr. Myer, Mr. Cozzens, and Ray Best, Manager of the Center, went among the moving crowd and questioned some of its members.

Several persons told them, Mr. Cozzens says, that the word had been given in the mess halls at lunch time that the National Director, Mr. Myer, was about to speak to all inmates at the Administration Building.

"We went back to the Administration Building, and were told by the staff that they had been told by some of the Japanese to stay inside. There were some tough hombres in the crowd outside. These held the crowd there after it had assembled.

"A spokesman came in and asked if we would meet with a committee. We said we would, and a committee of 17 came in. Ninety per cent of the members of that committee were members of a group evacuated from the Hawaiian Islands because the Army didn't want them there.

"We had been talking about 30 minutes when a staff member came in and reported that Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, Camp Surgeon, had been beaten by a group of young Japanese. The committee of 17 was flustered, for it was obvious that they had not wanted that kind of an incident.

"The committee presented what it called its demands. They demanded the discharge of Manager Best and certain members of his staff. They said their food must be improved, that the Center had been paying only from 17 to 27 cents a day per person for its meals. We believed that the figure was about 31 cents a day, in addition to the produce the Center raised. They demanded oil for the streets, to keep the dust down, and more and better showers and toilet facilities.

No Yielding

"Mr. Myer told the committee that he would yield to no demand whatsoever, and I told them the same. We said we would be glad to examine the facts in any case they brought to us, and would take action in accord with these facts."

While the conference was in progress, Mr. Cozzens said, the Japanese outside rigged up a loudspeaker system and Director Myer was asked to address the throng. He told them virtually what he had told the committee and, according to Mr. Cozzens, "was given a big hand." So, likewise, was Mr. Best, who also spoke. Both speeches were "accurately interpreted into Japanese," Mr. Cozzens said.

In spite of this applause, when one of their number told the Japanese crowd, over the speaker system, "you must give your all for Japan," and then told them to remove their hats, bow their heads, and return to their homes. About two thirds of them followed instructions. The hats-off and bowed-head gesture was obeisance to the Emperor rather than respect to the authority of the WRA, Mr. Cozzens assured reporters.

The Field Assistant Director believes that the committee of trouble makers very greatly "lost face" among their fellows as a result of the meeting. Jockeying for power and prestige, he believes they were defeated, even though the Center's staff was virtually held captive for a time.

"The Army would have come in at our request," says Mr. Cozzens, "but we would not make the request. There were women and children in the throng, and if the soldiers had come to help us, there undoubtedly would have been serious bloodshed."

Mr. Cozzens says that WRA does not wish to give up custody of the disloyal Japanese at Tule Lake and that the Army does not wish to assume that custody. He believes that the present Center management, after a few resignations, will continue, and that the most serious phase of the situation has passed.

Ready for Action

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 (AP)—The Tule Lake Japanese segregation center was taken over today by the Army and efforts made to determine the leaders of a disturbance. One thousand soldiers in battle dress were said to have arrived at the camp for disloyal Japanese.

Army Rule Confirmed

Col. Verne Austin, commandant of the troops, confirmed that the Army had taken over the camp, but declined to give any further information. Ray Best, project Director, refused telephone calls.

Floodlights every 80 to 100 feet illuminated the 700-acre camp which is enclosed by two barbed-wire fences 40 feet apart. Inside this 40-foot band, which soldiers referred to as the "shooting strip," tanks and armored cars circled the area slowly in an unending parade.

The few Caucasian personnel who remained and those whom the Army asked to return after they had been evacuated were ordered to stay in quarters for reasons of safety.

Mayor A. A. Roderberger of near-by Tulelake, Calif., said "Tule Lake is resting easy now that the Army has taken over."

United States soldiers today began the construction of a high, barbed-wire fence at the segregation center to keep in check the thousands of disloyal Japanese who on Nov. 1 held the Center's offices in virtual siege.

WRA Makes Announcement

The announcement of the construction—designed to separate all administrative buildings and Caucasian living quarters from the estimated 16,000 internees—came from the War Relocation Authority.

Up to the present time, the Center's fencing has surrounded both the barracks city and the Administration Buildings, including the hospital at which Dr. Reece N. Pedicord of Wheeling, W. Va., was attacked during the mass demonstration of Nov. 1.

Under the new arrangement, the Army now will patrol the fence between the administrative and barracks area as well as the already installed fences confining the internees on the other three sides of the project.

Mars Is Like War —It's Negative

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 5 (AP)—With Mars, the red symbol of war, swinging closer to the earth this month than in the past 10 years, Astronomer Walter S. Adams says he has obtained evidence which practically confirms the belief in natural science that the planet is without life.

Dr. Adams, Director of Carnegie Institute's Mount Wilson Observatory, disclosed in an interview that he obtained his best spectroscopic plate of the planet's atmosphere last week.

"The results were entirely negative so far as Mars is concerned," said the veteran natural scientist. "Previous results were confirmed, and I am confident that when computations of the plate are completed it will be shown the atmosphere of Mars has not to exceed one per cent the free oxygen, water vapor and carbon dioxide of the earth's atmosphere.

"I don't think such atmosphere could possibly support animal or vegetable life."

Mars, he said, will be closest to the earth at 6 a. m., Pacific war time, Nov. 28. The distance—50,118,000 miles.

"There was a very close opposition in 1924 of about 35,000,000 miles," said the astronomer. "In June, 1954, the planet will come within 39,425,000 miles of the earth."

Today's Closing Quotations on the New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	58	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
Abbott Lab pf 4 †	40	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ¾
Acme Steel (3)	2	53	53	53	—1
Adams Exp (.15g)	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Address-Mult 1	12	20	19¾	19¾	
Air Reduction 1a	16	41¼	40¾	41	
Alaska Juneau	28	6¼	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	18	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Allegheny pf xw	14	25⅞	24¾	25⅞	+ ⅞
Alleg pf $30 ww	47	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ¼
Allegheny pr pf	4	40	39½	39½	
Alleg Lud Stl 2g	15	26⅛	25¾	25¾	+ ½
Allen Indust (½ae)	8	10¼	10	10⅛	
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	150½	150	150	—1¾
Allied Mills (1g)	27	30⅝	30	30	
Allied Strs .60	23	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg ¾g	24	35⅜	34¾	35¼	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem 1	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	1	78¼	78½	78½	—1
AmAgChem 1.20a	2	30	30	30	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1½e	8	62¾	62	62	—1½
Am Bank N .55g	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Am Bank N pf 3 †	70	60⅛	60	60	— ¼
Am Bosch (¼e)	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Am BrakeSh 1.05g	3	37¾	37¼	37¾	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	76	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	5	84¼	83	83	—3
Am Can pf (7) †	40	177¾	177	177¾	— ¼
Am Car & Fdy 4g	8	32½	30¾	31	—1
Am C&F pf 12½g	1	64¾	64	64	— ¾
Am Ch & Cab 1½g	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
Am Chicle (4g) †	170	105	104¼	104¼	— ¼
Am Colortype .45g	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
Am Distilleries	26	72¾	69	69	— ½
Am Export L 1½g	1	23	22¾	23	
Am & For Power	14	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am FP $7pf 5.07k	3	75⅝	75	75	— ½
Am & FP 2 pf	13	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ¼
Am-Haw SS 2¼g	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Am Hide&Leath	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	40	40	40	
Am Ice	8	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (½e)	4	65	64¾	65	+ ¼
Am Internat ¼e	1	8	8	8	
Am Invest Ill .60	2	6⅛	6	6	
Am Inv pf 2½ †	40	46	46	46	
Am Locomotive	18	12⅛	12	12	
Am Loco pf 7	2	73¾	73¼	73¾	+ ¼
Am M & Fdy .60g	2	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	4	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Light	34	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	20	44¼	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	30	41¾	40⅝	41	+ ½
Am Rad&St (.40)	44	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StSpf7 †	4	170	170	170	
Am Roll Mill (1g)	10	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Am R M pf4½ †	19	64¾	64½	64½	— ½
Am Safety Razor 1e	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Am Ship Bld 3g †	80	29¼	28¾	29¼	— ¼
Am Smelt&R (2)	8	39	38⅝	39	+ ⅜
Am Smelt pf 7 †	80	149	149	149	—1
Am Snuff (2.40)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Am Stl Fdrs (2)	15	24½	24	24½	
Am Stores (1)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Am Stove (1.20)	5	16¼	16	16	— ½
Am Sug Ref 1½g	5	27½	26¾	27	
Am Sug pf (7)	2	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
Am Sum Tob 1¼g	2	27¼	26½	26½	—1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	27	155¾	155½	155½	— ½
Am Tobacco B (3a)	3	59	59	59	— ½
Am Tob pf (6) †	250	143½	141	143	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	14	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
Am Viscose (2)	11	42¼	41½	41½	—1¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	— ¾
Am Water Works	41	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Am Woolen	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Wool pf (6k)	4	68	68	68	—1
Am Zinc L & S	7	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½g	17	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¾e †	50	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
Andes Copper ¾g	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅞
Armour Ill	54	5	4⅞	5	
Arm Ill pr pf 1½k	6	71½	71	71½	+ ⅜
Armstrong Cork ¾g	*1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¾
Arnold Const (½)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Artloom Corp (.40)	3	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
Assd Dry Gds (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Assd DG 1pf 6 †	70	92½	91	92½	
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	20	87	87	87	— ½
Atch T & SF (6)	34	55¼	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅝
Atch T&S F pf (5)	1	85	85	85	—1
Atl Coast L 1½g	11	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
Atl G & W I (3e)	2	33½	32½	33½	+ ½
Atl G&WI pf 2½g	20	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
Atl Refining (1g)	44	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
Atlas Corp (½g)	7	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	55¾	55½	55½	— ⅞
Atlas Pow 2¼g †	20	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
Austin Nichols	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	65	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾g	24	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	21	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	22	9	8⅞	9	
Bangor & Ar	4	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
Ban&A pf6¼k †	30	58	58	58	+ ½
Barber Asphalt	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	30	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	17	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks 3g	9	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	2	33	32¾	33	+ ¼
Beech Aircraft 1g	7	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	9	10¼	10⅛	10	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼g	13	35¼	35	35	
Beech Creek (2) †	20	30	30	30	—1
Benef In L (.90g)	4	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
Best Foods (.80g)	6	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Beth Steel (6)	*31	57½	57⅛	57⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	3	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1½g	3	37	36¾	37	+1
Black&Decker 1.60	2	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .40g	7	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	46	46	46	+ ⅛
Bond Stores 1.30g	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
Borden Co (.90g)	17	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	9	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Bower Roll B 1½g	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
BraniffAirways .60	3	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¾g	4	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ⅛g	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ¾g	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ⅜g	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	116	116	116	— ½
Budd Mfg	30	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Budd Mfg $5pf †	40	48½	48½	48½	
Budd Wheel (¼g)	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Bullard Co (1½g)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
Bulova Watch (2)	5	31½	31	31	— ¾
Burling Mills 1.90g	9	27½	27	27¼	— ½
Burr Add Mach .60	10	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Bush Termin'l .20g	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Bush T B pf 3k †	270	44½	43	44	—1½
Butler Bros .45g	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	12	12¾	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) pf7 †	50	70	69¾	70	
Byron Jackson 1¼g	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ½
C					
Calif Pack (1½a)	2	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
Calumet Hec .65g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
Campbell Wy ¾g	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .70g	8	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
Can Sou Ry 3 †	200	35	34	34	—1
Canadian Pacific	13	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	1	42	42	42	— ⅛
Capitol Adm A	5	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Cap Adm pf (3) †	50	45	44¾	45	
Caro C & O (5) †	100	95	95	95	
Carpenter Stl 2g	1	27½	27½	27½	— ½
Case (JI) Co (3g)	1	122	122	122	+ ¼
Case (JI) pf (7) †	10	143	143	143	
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
Celanese Corp1½g	24	32½	31½	32¼	— ⅛
Celotex Corp (½)	10	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	119½	119⅛	119⅛	+ ⅜
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	
Cent Aguirre 1½a	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Cent Foundry .10g	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½ †	20	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Cent RR NJ	2	10	10	10	
Cent V Sug (1g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Century Rib M	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	8	37⅜	37	37	— ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	340	64	62⅝	63½	+ ¼
Champ P&F pf6 †	180	107½	107¼	107½	
Checker Cab	2	24¾	24½	24¾	Nov 4
Ches & Ohio (3)	27	46	45¾	45¾	— ¼
Chi & E Ill	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	4	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2¼k	4	17¾	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order .60	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	3	16¾	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Childs Co	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Chrysler Corp 2¼g	24	78	77⅛	77⅝	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	2	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅞
City Invest †	200	51	51	51	+1
City Stores	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	

Today's Sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	1,154,240
1943 vol. to date	243,844,244
1942 vol. to date	94,457,366

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Clev Grap Br 1½g	3	39	39	39	— ¾
Climax Mol 1.20a	5	37¼	36¾	37¼	+ ⅜
Cluett Peab 1½g	6	36½	36	36	— ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½	26	23¼	22½	23	+ ½
Collins & Aik	3	25	25	25	
Col & South †	560	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Col & Sou 1pf †	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf †	50	14	14	14	+ ½
Col B'cast A .90g	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅜
Col B'cast B .90g	3	24	23¾	24	+ ¾
Colum G&E .10g	71	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	74½	74	74	— ⅝
Colum Pict (½g)	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Coml Credit (3)	5	38½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Coml Invest Tr (3)	12	41	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents .30g	18	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
Com'with & South	88	11/16	¾	11/16	
Com & So pf 3¼k	24	71¾	70⅝	70⅞	—1¾
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	48	25⅜	25	25⅛	— ⅛
Conde Nast (½g)	3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	4	22	22	22	
Consol Cigar 1½e	5	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
Con C pr pf 6½ †	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
Cons Copper .10g	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	42	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Cons Edison pf (5)	6	103½	103¼	103¼	— ¼
Consol Film Ind	2	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Con Nat Gas w d	17	27¾	27⅛	27¾	+ ¼
Consol RR Cuba pf	1	11	11	11	— ¾
Cons Vultee 1½g	21	12	11⅝	11⅞	
Consm P pf 4½ †	180	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ¾
Consol'n Coal	2	13½	13½	13½	
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	45	45	45	— ½
Container Co 1½g	3	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
Cont Baking ½g	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Cont Can (¾g)	14	34½	34	34¼	
Cont Dia Fib .65g	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	47½	47	47⅜	— ⅜
Cont Motors .45g	19	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del (1)	21	31½	30½	31	— ¼
Cont Steel (¾g)	1	24	24	24	+1
CopperweldStl .80	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cop'wd S pf2½ †	110	51	50½	51	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	70	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	2	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
Corn Prod pf 7 †	100	181½	181½	181½	— ¾
Cornell Dub El ¾g	7	15½	15½	15½	
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
Crane Co (1e)	13	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
Crane Co pf 5 †	120	105	104½	104½	— ⅞
Crosley Corp ½g	8	17	16¾	17	— ¼
Crown Zeller (1)	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Crucible Stl (2e)	6	31	30⅜	30¾	+ ¼
Cuban-AmSug .40g	5	11⅞	11	11	
Cudahy Packing	7	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	22	5¾	5½	5¾	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	52	7⅛	7	7	
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	14	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Cutler-Hammer ¾g	1	21	21	21	— ½
D					
Davison Chem (1g)	3	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	8	35¾	35½	35½	
Deere & Co pf 1.40	6	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
Deisel-Wem-G1¼g	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	17	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	20	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	5	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
Diam Match 1½	4	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
Diam Match pf1½	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¾
Diam T Motor ¾g	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	30⅜	29¾	30¼	+ ¼
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ¼
Dixie Cup (½g)	7	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Dixie C A 2½ †	30	43	42¾	42¾	— ¾
Doehler Die C 1¼g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
DomeMines h1.60	47	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	*25	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	— ⅞
Dow Chem (3)	12	128⅛	127	127	—1¼
Dresser Mfg 1e	6	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
Duplan Corp .30g	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (3g)	4	144	142½	142½	—1½
du Pont pf (4½)	1	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	— ⅛
DuqLight 1pf5 †	10	120½	120½	120½	
E					
Eastern Air L	4	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
Eastern Roll Mill	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	5	158½	157	157	—2
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	3	16½	16½	16½	
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½g	6	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
Elec Boat 1¼g	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
El Power & Lt	13	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	1	77½	77½	77½	
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	11	82	80¼	80¼	—1¼
El Storage Bat (2)	3	39⅞	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Endicott-J pf 5 †	10	110	110	110	+ ⅛
Eng Pub Service	27	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	50	88¼	87¾	87¾	
EnPS$5½pf5½ †	2	91¼	90	90	
Eng PS $6 pf 6	50	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
Equit Off Bldg	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	+ 1/16
Erie RR (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	48	11⅛	10⅞	11	
Erie RR pf A (5)	4	48½	48	48	— ½
Eureka Vac Cl ⅜g	1	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
Evans Products	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	14	23⅛	21¾	21¾	—1½
Exchange Buff ¼g	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
F					
Fairbanks Morse 1a	2	36	35½	35½	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	53	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
Fed Mogul (1)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Fed M Truck .30g	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	5	22¼	22	22¼	+ ½
Ferro Enam ¼g	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Fid P Fire I 1.60a	2	49	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅝
Firestone T&R 1½	9	38½	38⅜	38⅜	— ¾
First Nat Strs 2½	6	35½	35	35	— ½
Flintkote .65g	4	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
Florence Stov 1½g	2	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
Follansbee Stl	5	6¾	6¼	6¾	
FollansbeeStl pf †	100	47½	46½	46½	
Food Mach 1.40g	1	48	48	48	
Foster Wheeler	6	16¾	16¼	16½	— ⅝
Francisco Sugar	4	12	12	12	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	6	32½	32	32½	+ ⅞
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Fruehauf T pf 5 †	140	108⅛	108	108	— ¼
G					
Gair (Robert) ¼e	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	2	13	13	13	+ ½
Gamewell Co 2 †	10	25½	25½	25½	+1
Gar Wood Ind .35g	13	4½	4½	4½	
Gen Am Inv .40e	4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ⅛
Gen Baking .60	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	12⅝	12	12	
Gen Cab pf 7k †	220	86	85¼	86	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	5	28½	28	28	— ½
Gen Elec(1.40)	76	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅝
Gen Foods (1.60)	8	41	40⅝	40⅝	
Gen G & El A	28	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Gen G&El cv pf †	10	114	114	114	—4
Gen Mills Spf5 †	10	133	133	133	—1
Gen Motors 1½g	54	51¾	51	51	— ⅜
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	127¼	127	127	+ ¾
Gen Out Advert	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq ¾g	6	19¼	18¾	18¾	+ ½
Gen Print Ink .30g	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	1½	1½	1½	
Gen Ry Sig 1¼g	5	20	19½	19½	— ½
Gen Real&Util	16	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	3	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
Gen Shoe (1)	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
Gen Stl C pf 6k †	40	82¾	82	82	—1
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22⅜	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Gen Tire & R (1g)	5	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¼g	5	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	72	72	72	—1
Gimbel Bros .45g	32	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
Glidden Co (.90g)	4	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	40	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) 1g	21	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
Goodrich pf (5)	1	101	101	101	—1
Goodyear T&R (2)	19	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅜
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7 †	40	100	100	100	+3½
Graham-Paige Mot	38	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Granby Con M .60	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Grand Union	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
Granite C S 1⅞g	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	21	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Gt West Sug 2	7	24	24	24	+ ½
Gt West S pf 7 †	10	146	146	146	—1½
Green (H L) (2a)	6	67	66	66¾	— ⅝
Greyhound Corp 1a	21	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	2	12	11¾	12	
Grum Airc En 1g	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	49.5	Prev. day	50.1
Month ago	49.6	Year ago	40.2
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gulf Mob & Ohio	3	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
GulfMo&O pf2½g	1	33	33	33	— ½
Gulf Oil (1a)	12	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	+ ¼
H					
Hack Water (1½)	1	27	27	27	
Hack W pfA1¾ †	40	36½	36½	36½	
Hanna $5 pf (5) †	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ¼
Harb-Walker ¾e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Hayes Indust .15g	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	160	102¾	102¼	102¼	— ¼
Hercules Motors 1	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Hercules Pow 1½g	2	79½	79½	79½	
Hinde&Dau P 1g	3	18½	18½	18	—1
Holly Sugar (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Homestake Mining	8	39½	39	39	—1⅛
Houd-Hersey B¾g	5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
Household Fin (4)	2	54	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Household pf 5 †	30	111¾	111¾	111¾	
Houston L&P 3.60	1	66½	66½	66½	
Houston Oil	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	4	32½	32	32	—1
Hudson & Man	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (h2)	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
Hudson Motor .20g	14	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
I					
Illinois Central	11	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4) †	110	44¼	44	44	— ¾
Ill Central pf	8	26½	26½	26½	— ½
Indpls P&L 1.20	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Indus Rayon (2)	4	36½	35½	36½	+ ⅝
Inger-Rand (6)	*3	90	89½	90	— ¼
Inland Steel 4½g	5	73⅞	73½	73½	— ⅜
Inspirat Cop ¾g	6	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Interlake Iron ½e	32	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Int Harvester (2)	23	67½	66¼	67½	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf (7) †	90	171¾	171½	171¾	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Int Miner&Ch ½g	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	111	27¾	27⅛	27¼	— ¼
Int Nich C pf 7 †	70	134	134	134	
Int Paper	55	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
Int Pap pf (5)	4	66½	66¼	66¼	— ¼
Int Ry Cen Am	2	8	8	8	— ½
Int Shoe 1.80)	4	36	35¾	36	+ ½
Int Silver (3)	1	50	50	50	
Int Tel & Tel	52	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S 1	2	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
Intertype Corp ¾g	2	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ½
J					
Jarvis (WB) .90g	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	3	29	29	29	— ⅛
Johns Man 1½g	6	87	86½	87	+ ½
Jones&L Stl 2	18	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfB5	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	1	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	— ⅜
Jay Mfg (.80)	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
K					
Kalam St&F (.60)	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Kan City South	20	7	7	7	
Kayser (J) (1)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H B 1½	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cp 1¾g	58	31	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
Keystone S&W ¾g	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Kinney (GR) Co	6	4½	4½	4½	
Kimberly-Clark 1a	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¾
Kresge (SS) ¾g	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Kroger Grocery (2)	9	32½	32¼	32½	
L					
Laclede Gas †	170	12	11¼	12	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas pf †	10	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Lambert Co (1½)	3	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Lee Rub & T 2¼g	2	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
Lehigh Port C 1½	3	23½	23	23	— ½
Lehigh Val Coal	1	1½	1½	1½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Lehigh Val RR	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Lehman Corp 1a	1	29	29	29	— ¼
Lehn & Fink 1.05g	3	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Lerner Stores (2)	2	37¾	37½	37½	— ½
Lib-O-F Glass ¾g	9	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
Life Savers 1.60a	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
Libby McN&L .45g	39	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	2	67	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
Lily Tulip 1½	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Lima Locomo 1½g	2	32½	32½	32½	
Link-Belt (2)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
Liquid Carbonic 1a	2	19½	19	19	— ½
Lion Oil Ref (1)	2	18⅛	18	18	
Lockheed Airc1½g	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
Loew's Inc (2a)	14	58¼	57½	57½	—1¼
Long-Bell Lbr A	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Loose-Wil Bisc 1a	1	28	28	28	— ½
Lorillard P ¾g	9	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
Lorillard P pf7 †	20	156½	155	155	—3
Louisv & Nash 5e	8	71	70¼	71	
Louisv G&E A 1½	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
M					
Macy (RH) (2)	6	28¾	28½	28½	— ½
Mad Sq Gar (1)	8	13½	13¼	13½	— ½
Magma Copper 1g	2	17	17	17⅛	
Manati Sugar	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
Mar Midland .16g	33	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
MarktStRy pr pf †	730	14⅛	13⅝	14	
Marshall Field .80	9	14¼	14	14	
Martin (GL) 1½g	9	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
Martin-Parry	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Masonite Corp 1a	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	
Master El 1.05g	1	28	28	28	—1⅜
Mathieson Alk ¾g	7	21	21¾	22	+ ¼
May Dept Strs (3)	3	53¾	53⅜	53½	— ½
McCall Corp 1.40	1	20	20	20	
McCrory Stores 1	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
McGraw Elec (1)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ½
McIntyre P h2.22a	1	47	47	47	+ ½
McKess&Rob 1.15g	21	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
McLellan Strs .60a	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
McLellan St pf6 †	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
Mead Corp .45g	1	8	8	8	
Mead pfBww5½ †	20	73¼	73	73	— ½
Mead Corp pf 6 †	10	83	83	83	
MdCpfBww5½ †	50	73¼	73	73	— ½
Mengel Co (¼e)	20	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Mengel5%pf2½ †	100	37	37	37	+ ½
Mer&Min Tr 1½g	2	25½	25¼	25¼	—2½
Miami Copper ½g	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Mid-Cont Pet .40g	23	26	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
Midl Stl P 1pf8 †	50	121½	120	120	—1¾
Minn-Honey Reg 2	2	70½	70¼	70¼	
Minn-Moline	18	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜
Minn-Mo pf 4⅞k	2	88	87½	87½	
Mission Corp (1g)	8	19	18½	18½	— ½
Mo-Kan-Texas	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	15	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
Mohawk Carpet (2)	8	30¾	29½	30½	+ ⅝
Monsanto Ch 2¼g	2	81½	81½	81½	+ ½
MonsCh pf C 4 †	40	110	110	110	
Montgom Ward (2)	24	43¼	42¾	43	
Morrell J & Co 1a	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Morris & Essex †	810	21¾	21⅛	21½	+ ½
Motor Products 1g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
MuellerBrass 1.20g	7	26⅛	26¼	26¼	—1½
Mullins Mfg B	3	4½	4⅜	4½	
Murphy (GC) (3)	3	76¾	76¾	76¾	
Murphy pf 4¾ †	20	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
Murray Corp ¼g	13	9¼	9	9	
N					
Nabco Liquid	9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Nash-Kelvin (¾g)	27	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
Nash Ch&StL 3g †	90	33¾	31¼	32¾	+1⅜
Nat Acme 1½g	10	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
Nat Auto Fib	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Nat Aviation ¼g	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
Nat Biscuit 1.20	10	21	20⅞	21	
Nat Can	18	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Cash Reg (1)	17	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
Nat Container (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Nat Cylinder G .80	4	12	11¾	12	
NatDairyProd .65g	21	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Nat Dept Strs (½)	5	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Nat Distillers (2)	10	32	31¾	31⅜	— ⅜
Nat Gypsum ¼e	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Nat Gyps pf4½ †	40	89½	89½	89½	
Nat Lead (½)	38	18⅜	18	18	+ ¼
Nat Lead pfA7 †	10	171	171	171	
NatMal&StlC ¾g	4	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ½
Nat Pow & Lt	24	6	6	6	
Nat'l Steel (3)	3	57½	57¼	57¼	— ¼
Nat Supply	27	12½	12	12⅛	
Nat Sup 6pf 6 †	30	84	83	83	—1
Nat S5½pf5½ †	470	75½	75	75¼	— ¼
Nat Sup S2pf 1k	14	27¾	26½	27¼	+ ⅝
Nat Tea	8	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Natomas Co	4	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp ½	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Neisner Bros (1)	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Neisner pf 4¾ †	10	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
Newberry JJ 2.40	1	50	50	50	
Newberry 5pf5 †	30	108	108	108	— ¼
Newport Ind .60g	16	17¼	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Newpt N Ship (2)	8	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
NewptNews Sh pf 5	2	96	96	96	—3½
NY Cent RR 1½g	65	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
NY Chi&StL	12	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
NY Chi&StL pf	13	59¾	57½	58	— ½
NYC Omnibus 2½g	1	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
NY Lack & W †	10	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
NY NH&H	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
NY NH & H pf	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
NY Ont&West	1	½	½	½	
NY Shipbldg (3g)	7	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
Norf&Westn 10 †	200	186½	186¼	186¼	+ ¼
Norf&West pf4 †	50	122	122	122	
No Am Avia (1e)	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
North Am Co .96f	86	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ½
N Am Co5¾pf2⅞	2	52½	52½	52½	— ½
Northern Pac 1g	73	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
Nor St Pr pf5 †	20	115	115	115	— ¾
Northwest Airl ½g	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Northwest Tel 3 †	30	38½	38	38	— ⅞
NorwalkT&R .40g	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Norw Pharm .60	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
O					
Ohio Oil (¾g)	37	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Oliver F Eq 2½g	5	41¾	41	41	— ½
Omnibus Corp	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Oppenheim C .80g	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Otis Elev (1g)	7	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
Owens-Ill Glass 2	4	58⅞	58⅜	58⅞	— ⅛
P					
Pac Am Fish (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
Pac Gas&Elec (2)	4	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
Pac Lighting (3)	3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
Pac Mills (1½g)	1	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
Pac T&T 4½g †	10	115	115	115	—1
Pac T&T pf6 †	10	155¼	155¼	155¼	— ¼
Pac Tin Cons	13	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Packard Mot .10g	41	3⅝	3½	3½	
Pam Am Airways1e	26	31⅞	31	31½	+ ½
Park P&R (.10g)	6	3	3	3	
ParkEPLpf5.60 †	50	112	112	112	
Paraffine Cos (2)	5	45	44½	45	+1⅛
Param Pict 1.20	54	24	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
Park Utah Con M	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Park & Tilford	1	40	40	40	—1
Parke Davis 1.30g	11	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅜
ParkerRust-P 1½g	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Parmelee Transport	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Patino Mines (3g)	21	22¾	21¾	22	— ⅝
Penney (JC) 3	3	94½	94	94	
Penn Coal&Coke	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Penn Cent Airl	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Penn-Dix Cement	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Pen-D C pfA1¾k	3	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ¾
Penn RR (1g)	43	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
Peo G&L&C (4)	4	58	57¼	57¼	— ¾
Peoria & East	4	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
Pepsi-Cola 1½g	22	49⅞	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
Pere Marquette	5	10⅛	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
Pere Marq pf	2	29	28½	29	— ¼
Pere Marq pr pf	3	46	46	46	—1
Petrol Corp (.35g)	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Pfeiffer Brew ¾g	*1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Phelps Dodge 1.60	25	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Phila Co 6pf 3 †	220	49⅝	49½	49½	
Phila Co 6pf 6 †	10	90	90	90	+1
Phila El .30g	22	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
Philco Corp .55g	5	21½	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
Phila El $1pf (1)	15	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
Ph M4½pf4½ †	80	110½	110	110⅛	
Phillips-Jones	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅝
Phillips Pet (2)	23	45½	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅞
Pillsbury Fl 1¼g	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Pittsburgh Coal	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Pitts Coal pf (2k)	4	50½	49½	50½	+ ½
Pitt Coke&I ½e	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Pitt Forgings ¾g	1	11½	11½	11½	
Pitt Scr&Bolt .30g	2	4⅜	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
Pitt Steel	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Pitt St 5pf †	100	45	44⅝	44⅝	+ ½
Pitts prpf17⅞k †	100	67	67	67	
Pittston Co	9	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ¼
Pitts pf A 5 †	80	79½	77¾	79½	+2
Pittston pf B †	30	62	60½	62	+ ½
Plymouth Oil ¾g	3	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
Poor & Co B	2	8½	8½	8½	
Postal Tel pf	26	24¼	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
Pressed St Car (1)	3	10¾	10½	10¾	
Procter&Gam (2)	5	55¼	55⅛	55¼	
Pub Svc NJ ¾g	23	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
Pub S NJ 8 pf 8 †	160	119¼	118¼	119¼	+ ⅜
Pub S NJ 7 pf 7 †	20	108	108	108	+ ½
Pub S NJ 6 pf 6 †	490	101⅛	101	101	— ¾
Pub S NJ 5 pf 5 †	280	93⅞	92	92	—2
Pub S El&G pf (5)	190	115½	115¼	115½	— ⅛
Pullman (1½g)	30	36¾	36	36⅜	
Pure Oil (½e)	50	15¼	15	15⅛	
Pure Oil 6 pf 6	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	+ ⅛
Purity Bak (¾g)	11	22½	22	22½	+1
R					
Radio C of A .20g	86	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Radio pf (3½)	2	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
Radio-Keith-Orph	32	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Radio-K-O pf5k †	2	90	90	90	
RR S Ill CStk †	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
Raybestos-M 1½	3	24⅛	24	24⅛	
Rayonier Inc ⅞g	2	12¾	12¾	13⅛	
Rayonier I pf (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Reading 1 pf 2	3	35	33¾	35	+ ½
Reading 2pf 2	1	27½	27½	27½	
Reis R&Co 1pf †	50	61	61	61	
Reliance Mfg 1.20	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Reming Rand 1g	5	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
R & Saratoga 8 †	10	57	57	57	+ ¼
Reo Motors ½e	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Repub Steel (¾g)	30	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
Revere Cop & Br	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Reynolds Met ¾g	14	11⅞	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Reyn M pf 5½ †	1	90⅞	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
Reynolds Spr ¼g	7	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Reynolds T B 1.40	17	28¼	28	28	— ¼
Richfield Oil (½e)	5	9½	9½	9½	
Roan Ant Cp .15g	1	7	7	7	
Rustless I&S (.60)	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
S					
Safeway Stores (3)	7	43⅛	42⅞	43⅛	
Safe St 5pf 5 †	40	112½	112	112	
StJosephLead 1½g	3	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅝
St L-San Fran		⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
St L-San Fran pf	1	1	1	1	
Savage Arms (1)	*17	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Scott Paper 1.80	1	38	38	38	— ¾
Schenley Distl (2)	21	37	36¼	36¼	
Schenley D pf 5½	1	106½	106½	106½	— ½
Seaboard Air Line	28	½	½	½	
Seab Air Line pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
Seaboard Oil (1)	2	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
Sears Roebuck (3)	16	86¾	86	86½	+ ½
Servel Inc (1)	16	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
Sharon Stl Cp ¾g	5	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅛
Sharon St pf 5 †	40	66¼	65¼	66¼	+1
Sharp&Dohme ¼g	15	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
Sharp&Doh pf3½	2	70½	70	70½	
Shattuck (FG) .40	4	9	8⅞	9	
Sheaffer Pen 2a †	10	52	52	52	—2
ShellUnionOil .40g	11	23⅝	23	23	— ½
Simmons Co ½g	12	24⅛	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
SimondsS&S1.20g	2	27¼	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
Sinclair Oil (½)	84	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
Skelly Oil 1½g	3	38	37½	37½	— ½
Sloss-Sh S .30g †	120	18¾	18½	18½	— ½
Sloss-S pf 1.20 †	40	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Smith (AO)Cp ½g	1	33¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Smith & Cor Ty 2	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Socony-Vacuum ½a	78	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Sou Am G&P .20g	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
So P RicoSug 3½g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ½
Sou Cal Edis 1½	4	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Sou Nat Gas (1)	2	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Southern Pacif 1g	71	23⅞	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
Southern Ry (2g)	21	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
South Ry pf 3¾g	7	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
Sparks With .35g	10	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Spencer Kell 1.30g	4	34	34	34	— ¼
Sperry Corp ¾g	14	25¾	25½	25¾	
Spiegel Inc	12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Spiegel pf 4½ †	20	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
Square DCo pf5 †	30	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¾
Squibbs Sons 1½e	2	64	64	64	
Stand Brands 1.20g	30	28⅜	28	28	— ⅝
Stand Gas & El	10	1	1	1	
Std G&E $4 pf	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Std G&E $6 pr pf	2	33¾	33½	33½	+ ½
Std G&E $7 pr pf	28	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ¾
Stand Oil Cal (1g)	24	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
Stand Oil Ind 1A	38	34¼	33⅞	34	— ⅜
Stand Oil NJ 1a	99	58⅛	57⅞	58	
Stand O Ohio 1½	3	40½	39¾	40½	+1
Stand Stl Spring	16	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Sterling Drug 2¼g	3	63¼	62¾	63¼	
Stewart Warn ½	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Stokely Bros	28	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Stokely Bros pf (1)	2	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Stone&Webster¼e	12	9¼	9	9⅛	
Studebaker Cp ¼g	29	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
Sun Oil (1)	3	61	60	60	—2
Sunray Oil (.20g)	16	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
Sunshine Mng .35g	17	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Superheater (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Superior Stl 1.20	3	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ¼
Sweets Co Am	1	10	10	10	— ¼
Swift & Co 1.20a	9	26½	26¼	26½	
Swift Intl (2)	12	29⅞	29	29	— ⅝
Sylvan El Prod ¾g	9	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
Syming-Gould ¼g	21	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
T					
Telautograph	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛

Stock Prices Mixed; Some Issues Rally

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Selected stocks negotiated modest recoveries in today's market after the two-session relapse which pushed the Associated Press averages to bottom levels since Aug. 30.

Specialized improvement was credited partly to the belief the list was oversold and had done considerable discounting of difficulties which might accompany an early peace. Short covering and reinstatement of accounts here and there aided trends although the usual buying timidity at the approach of a week-end was a restraining influence.

While recently weak leaders did fairly well from the start, many issues never scored any real progress. Gains and losses, the majority in minor fractions, were pretty evenly spit near the close. Dealings slackened on the attempted forward swing but transfers of around 800,000 shares exceeded most five-hour days for the past two months.

American Distilling jumped 3 points to a peak for 1943, then backed away under profit taking. Up the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, Chrysler, Southern Pacific, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Texas Co., Westinghouse, and J. C. Penney. Rising stamina was lacking for American Telephone, General Motors, Allied Chemical, American Can, Anaconda, du Pont, and U. S. Gypsum. Dow Chemical slipped to a new year's low.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Tenn Corp ¾g	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Texas & Pac Ry 1e	9	19¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
Texas Co 2	18	48⅜	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
Texas Gulf P .20g	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Texas Gulf Sul 2a	3	36	35¾	36	
Tex Pac C&O .40	5	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ½
Tex Pac L Tr .10e	8	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Thatcher Mfg	8	13	12⅞	13	
The Fair	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
That cv pf 3.60 †	70	50	50	50	— ¼
Thermoid Co .40	25	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Third Ave Tran	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Thompson JR 1.30g	1	13	13	13	— ½
Thompson-Starrett	4	2	2	2	
TideWat A Oil .60	25	13	12¾	13	
TideWat pf4½ †	150	100½	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
Tim-D Axle 1¾g	8	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
TimkenRBear 1½g	6	46⅜	45¾	45¾	—1
Transamerica (½)	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Transue&Will1½g	3	13⅛	13	13⅛	
Tri-Cont Corp	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Tri-Cont pf 6 †	4	84	84	84	— ¾
Twent C-Fox 1g	32	20½	20⅛	20⅜	
Twent C-F pf 1½	19	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	— ⅜
Twent CF prpf4½	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
Twin City Rapid Tr	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Twin Coach ½e	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
U					
Underw'd-Ell 1½g	1	52	52	52	
Union Bag&P .15g	*16	9¾	9⅜	9¾	
Union Carbide 3	16	80½	80⅛	80¼	— ⅛
Union Oil Cal (1)	14	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Union Pacific (6)	18	96⅞	95⅛	95⅛	—1⅞
Union Pac pf 4	2	95	95	95	— ½
Un Tank Car 1½g	5	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ½
Unit Air Lines ½g	27	25½	24⅝	24⅞	— ¼
Unit Aircraft 1½g	32	29⅞	29⅛	29½	
Unit Biscuit ¾g	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	—1
Unit Carbon (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	— ¾
Unit Corp	36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Unit Corp pf 1k	35	33	32¼	32¾	+ ⅛
Unit Drug	4	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ¼
Unit Dyewood	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Unit Elec Coal	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Unit Eng&Fdy (2)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
Unit Fruit (2¼g)	4	71¾	71¼	71¾	— ¼
Unit Gas Imp	150	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Unit Mer&Mfr 2	5	27	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
Unit Paperbd ½e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
US & For Sec	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
US & For S pf6 †	50	98	97¾	97¾	—1
US Freight ¾g	1	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
US Gypsum (2)	3	70¾	70¼	70¾	— ¾
US Gypsum pf7 †	90	177⅛	177⅛	177⅛	— ⅜
US Hoffman M ¾g	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
US Ind Chem 1a	7	34⅞	34¼	34¼	— ¼
US Leather	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
US Lea pr pf 7 †	30	112	112	112	
US Lines	36	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
US Pipe&Fdy (2)	2	32½	32⅛	32½	— ¼
US Plywood 1.20	4	37	36⅝	36¾	— ¼
US Real & Imp	13	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
US Rubber (½g)	25	40½	39⅞	40	+ ½
US Sm R&M 3¼g	3	54	53¾	53¾	— ¾
US Steel (4)	64	52⅞	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅜
US Steel pf 7	8	122½	120¾	121	—1⅜
US Tobacco (.90g)	2	22	21⅞	22	
Unit Stores A	7	2½	2⅜	2½	
Univ Lab	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Univ Leaf Tob 4 †	40	67½	67½	67½	— ½
V					
Van Norm 1.20g	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Van Raalte1pf7 †	20	120	120	120	
Vanadium Corp ¾g	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Vick Chem (2)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¾
Vic Chem Wks ⅜g	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
Va Caro Chem	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Va-C Chem 6pf3k	12	50¾	50¼	50¾	+ ¾
Va Iron C&C pf †	20	40	39½	40	+1
Virginia Ry pf 1½	6	35	34½	34½	— ¼
W					
Wabash RR pf4½g	3	37¼	37	37	— ⅜
Waldorf Sys (1)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Walgreen Co 1.60	8	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
Walker H G&W h4	4	48¼	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅞
Walworth (.60g)	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Ward Baking B	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Ward Bak pf2.30k	1	47	47	47	—1
Warner Bros Pict	44	12	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
Warren Fdy&P ½g	2	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Webster Eisenlohr	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Wesson O&S 1½g	1	22½	22½	22½	
Wesson O&S pf 4	1	79	79	79	— ¼
West Ind Sug ½g	18	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
West P El 6pf6 †	1	86½	86½	87½	— ½
West Penn E A7 †	20	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
West P P pf4½ †	10	116	116	116	
W Va Pulp&P 1¼g	2	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
West Auto Sup 1	5	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ¾
West Un Tel A	45	44⅞	44	44	— ⅜
Westing A Br 1¼g	6	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
West El&Mfg (4)	8	94¼	93¼	93⅝	— ⅞
Westvaco Chl 1.40	4	25	25	25	— ¼
Wh & LE pf5½ †	50	98	98	98	
White Motor ¾g	14	19¼	18½	18⅞	
White Rk M Sp	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
White Sew Mach	3	5½	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
Wh SM pr pf 2	2	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Wilcox-Oil & Gas	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Willys-Overland	31	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Willys-Overland pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Wilson & Co	18	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
Wilson Co $6pf 6k	1	83½	83½	83½	— ½
Wilson-Jones (1g)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Woolw'h FW 1.60	19	37⅜	37⅛	37¼	— ⅜
Worthington P&M	9	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
WP&M cv prpf4½	2	50	49	49	—1½
Wrigley W Jr 3a	1	68	68	68	—1
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	1	28	28	28	—1
Young Spg & W 1g	3	13	13	13	+ ⅛
Youngst Sh & T (2)	8	36½	35¾	36	+ ½
Yn S&T pf 5½ †	20	94	94	94	
Youngst Stl Dr½g	10	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	5	33	32¼	32¼	—1⅛
Zonite Prods .10g	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
RIGHTS					
Celotex wi	14	⅛	1/16	1/16	— 1/16

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4½	5½
American Barge Line Co	9¾	10⅜
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	35	38
American Manufac 5 pf	85¼	..
American Wringer Co	7	7⅞
†Amoskeag Company	34¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	7⅛	..
†Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
Arlington Mills	39	42¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¼	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	1⅞	2⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	13⅞	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22	24⅛
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendes Home Appliance	5⅞	7⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13½	14⅞
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	68⅞	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	19⅛	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¼	37
Brown Co	1.35	1.65
Brown Co pf	28¾	31¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅞	6⅞
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29¾	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅛	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	28¾	31
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	28¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¼	26¼
Draper Corporation	69¾	72¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16⅞	18⅞
Eastern Cirporation	6⅛	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	17⅞	19¾
Exolon Co	6⅞	8⅞
Family Loan Society Inc	11⅞	13
Family Loan Society pf A	23½	25¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	44⅝	47¾
Fruit of the Loom	28¼	30½
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅞	16⅞
General Machinery	19	21¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8⅜	9⅛
Goodall Worsted Company	38	41
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	92¾	96¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31¼	3¼
Great Northern Paper Co	30½	32½
Greenfield Tap & Die $ pf	55¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15½	..
Harrington & Richardson	2	2¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9⅛	10⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	15⅞	17⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15⅞	17⅛
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.	15¾	17¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24¼	26½
Hooker Electro Chem	33¾	35¾
International Machine Tool	6⅞	7¾
Keith George E Co	49	..
Kendall Company	8¼	9⅛
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅞	20⅞
Landers Frary & Clark	34¾	36¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¼	23¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5¼	6⅛
Ludlow-Mfg&Sales Co	106	110
Marathon Paper Mills	37¾	40¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	58½	61¾
Merck & Co	39¼	42½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	110½	114½
Merrimack Manufacturing	36¾	40
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	57¾	62¼
†Metal & Thermit Corp	18⅝	21¼
Millers Falls Company	9⅛	10⅜
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8⅛	8¾
Nashawena Mills	15⅛	16⅞
Nashua Gummed&C Paper	64¾	..
Nashua Manu Co	30¾	34
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67¾	71¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	25⅞	28⅞
National Chemical & Mfg	4⅞	5⅞
National Shirt Shops	11⅞	13⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	85¾	89¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¼	45½
Nicholson File Company	34¼	36¾
Nonquitt Mills	28¾	32
Ohio Finance	7⅛	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40¾	43¾
Parker Appliance	13⅛	14⅞
Plymouth Cordage Company	113½	118
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	82½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¼	3¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29	31¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	43¾	N
Sanford Mills	33¼	36¼
Submarine Signal Co	23½	26
Tampax Inc	5	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¼	2¾
United Elastic Corp	13⅛	16⅞
U S Envelope Company	59¾	64¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	118	123
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	50½	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	22¼	24¾
Warner & Swasey Co	7⅞	9¼
Warren Bros Class B	36¾	39¾
Warren Broc Class C	11⅛*	12⅞
West Point Manufacturing	46¼	49¼
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	137¼	143½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	54	56½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¼	36
Agricultural (3a)	79½	83
American Alliance (1a)	22¼	24¼
American Casualty Company	11	12⅞
American Equitable (1)	19	20½
American Ins Nwk (½a)	15¼	16½
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	56½	59¼
American Reserve	16½	18
American Reserve	16½	18
American Surety (26)	59¾	62¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7	8
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	83½	88½
Boston (16a)	570	595
Camden Fire (1)	21⅝	22⅞
City of New York (1g)	18¼	20¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	35½	37½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¼	41¾
Federal (1.40)	41½	45
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	65½	69½
Fireman F (SF) (3)	88¾	92¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13	14⅛
Franklin Fire (1a)	28¼	30¼
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½g)	18¼	20¼
Glens Falls (1.60a)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (⅓)	9⅜	10½
Great American Insurance (1a)	28⅜	30⅜
Hanover (1.20)	27¾	29¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	95¾	100¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	44¼	47¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	31⅜	33⅜
Homestead (½g)	14¼	16¼
Insurance Co N American (2½a)	83	85½
Jersey Insurance N York (1½)	38¾	41¾
Knickerbocker (½)	9⅛	10¼
Maryland Casualty	5⅞	6⅞
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	71	74½
Merchants & Mfs of N York (.40)	6⅞	8
Merchants Fire Associatn (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	58	61
National Liberty (.20a)	7½	8⅝
National Union (3a)	188	198
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	27⅞	29⅞
New Brunswick (1½a)	32	34½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	47¼
New York Fire (.80)	14⅛	15⅞
North River (1)	23⅞	25⅞
Northeast Insurance	4⅛	5
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	107½	112½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48¼	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14
Phoenix (2a)	85¾	89¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¾	17¼
Providence-Washington (1a)	36⅝	39⅛
Reinsurance Cor N Y (.075g)	5⅝	7¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	22¼	24¼
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	298	308

	Bid	Asked
Seaboard Surety (½g)	49¾	52¼
Security (1.40)	36¾	38⅝
Springfield (4½a)	123½	131
Standard Accident	66	69½
Travelers (16)	473	490
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	36¾	38¾
United States Fire (2)	49	51¼
United States Guarantee(1.60a)	70½	75½
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅞	34⅝

a-Also extra or extras. e-Paid last year. g-Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.05	3.34
Amerex Holding	22.50	24.375
American Business Shares	3.17	3.46
Axe Houghton Fund	12.76	13.72
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.59	104.76
Boston Fund	15.76	16.95
Broad Street Investing	26.22	28.35
Bullock Fund	13.91	15.25
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.60
Century Shares Trust	27.98	30.09
Chemical Fund	9.58	10.32
Christiana Securities Co	2230.00	2355.00
Comodity Corp	9.04	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	35.50	38.50
Dividend Shares	1.13	1.27
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.92	21.40
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.72	12.58
Equitable Invest Corp	28.63	30.78
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.75	33.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.14	18.46
Fund Investors Inc	19.94	21.85
General Capital	30.62	32.92
General Investros Trust	5.09	5.48
Incorporated Investors Tr	18.91	20.33
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.81	.90
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.13	1.23

†Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bid	Asked			Asked
B-1	....	29.10	S-1	....	35.15
B-2	....	28.00	S-2	....	13.10
B-3	....	19.20	S-3	....	9.82
B-4	....	9.50	S-4	....	4.19
K-1	....	17.09	K-2	....	19.10

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	9.050	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	37.80	....
Maryland Fund	4.10	4.70
Mass Invest Tr	19.97	21.47
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.79	10.53
Mutual Invest	10.16	11.10
Nation Wide Voting	1.19	1.31
New England Fund	11.71	12.62
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.50	10.128
Plymouth Fund Inc	.46	.51
Putnam Fund	13.01	13.99
Quarterly Income Shares	5.90	6.60
Railway & Light Sec	12.625	14.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.25	3.58
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.20	89.98
Spencer Trask Fund	13.32	14.19
State Street Invest	76.26	81.95
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.43	....
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.78
Wellington Fund	15.59	17.14

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. ac mod	2.61	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.59	....
Diversified Tr C	3.50	....
Diversified Tr D	5.20	5.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	....
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.57	5.30
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.25	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.05	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.62	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.56	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.18	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.25	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.60	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.60	....

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	2.00	2.375
First Boston Corp	22.50	24.50

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.30g)	4	4	4
700	Airc Access (¼e)	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	114¼	114¼	114¼
300	Alum Ltd (h8a)	90¼	89	90¼
50	Alum Co Am (3g)	108	108	108
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111	111	111
50	Alum Ind (.60)	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	6	5¾	5¾
2100	Am Cyan B (.60a)	40¾	39⅞	39⅞
100	Am Fork&Hoe (¾g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1200	Am Gas & El (1.60)	26	25⅝	26
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
200	Am Light & T (1.20)	17	17	17
200	Am Meter (¾g)	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
25	Am Pot&Ch (¾g)	46	46	46
1300	Am Republics (.10g)	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
300	Am Superpow	1/16	1/16	1/16
150	Am Superpow 1pf	105¼	105	105¼
800	Am Superpow pf	13¾	13⅝	13¾
300	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	Appal ElPow pf (4½)	109	109	109
500	Ark Nat Gas	3⅝	3½	3½
1300	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3½	3½
1500	Ark N Gas pf (1.10k)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	Ark P&L pf (7)	97	97	97
200	Aro Equip (¼g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Art Met Wks (.60)	8	7½	7½
200	Asso Laund	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Atl Cst L Co (1½g)	32¼	32¼	32¼
900	Atlas Corp war	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	Atlas D Forge (½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Atlas Ply new	11½	11½	11½
100	Auto V Mach (¼g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Avery & Sons (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Avery & S pf (1½)	21	21	21
200	Baldwin Loco war	4	4	4
1400	Barium Sta Stl	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
500	Bliss (E W) (2)	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
10	Bohack (HC) 1pf (4k	78	78	78
700	Braz Tr L&P (1¾g)	19½	18⅞	19⅛
200	Brebe Corp (.80g)	10⅛	10	10
2100	Brewst Aero	3¾	3½	3¾
500	Bridgpt Oil	10	10	10
200	Brill A	5⅛	5	5⅛
200	Brill B	1¼	1¼	1¼
3400	Brown-F Dist	21	19¼	19½
100	Buckeye PL(.80)	9½	9½	9½
1400	Buf N&EP pf	14	13⅞	14
150	Buf N&EP 5 pf	97	96½	97
100	Bunk Hill&S(1)	11½	11½	11½
100	Cab El Prod vtc	¾	¾	¾
100	Cal El Pow	6	6	6
600	Callite Tung (.20G)	4⅛	4	4⅛
800	Can Marconi (h.04g)	1⅝	1½	1⅝
600	Carrier Corp	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
100	Casco Prod (1G)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	Catalin Am (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Cen & SW Ut	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	CenNYPow pf (5)	98	98	98
100	Chi Flex Shaft (3g)	82⅝	82½	82½
25	Chi Riv & Mch (⅜g)	6½	6½	6½
725	Childs pf	18¾	18¼	18¾
3100	Cities Service	12½	12¼	12¼
700	Cessna Airc (1g)	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
500	Cit Svc pf	80½	80	80
80	Cit Svc P&L $6pf (6)	90	90	90
200	Claude Neon Lts	11/16	11/16	11/16
25	Cleve El Illum (1½g)	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
300	Cleve Tract (1⅛g)	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
150	Cockshutt Plow (½)	10⅝	10½	10⅝
300	Colon Develop	5½	5⅜	5⅜
500	Colonial Airl	7⅝	7½	7½
200	Colo Fuel & I war	2½	2½	2½
50	Colts PFArm (1½g)	45	45	45
50	Colum G & E pf (6)	57	55	55
100	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	64	64	64
30	Con GE Bal pf C (4)	110	109	110
200	Cons Gas Ut	4½	4½	4½
75	Cons Mng & S (11a)	33¾	33⅛	33⅛
400	Cons Ret Strs (⅜g)	6	6	6
600	Cons Stl Corp (1¾g)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
1300	Cons Textile	3⅞	3¾	3¾
20	Cont G&E pr jf (7)	101½	101½	101½
300	Cont Roll & Stl (½g	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	Cook Pt & V (.80)	13	13	13
200	Cooper-Bess	12	12	12
100	Coop-B pr pf	40	40	40
100	Copper Range	6	6	6
300	Cornuc G Min	¼	¼	¼
25	Cosden Petrol pf	21¾	21¾	21¾
2100	Creole Pet	26¼	25⅜	25⅜
1500	Croft Brewing	¾	11/16	¾
600	Crown Drug	2	2	2
1300	CubanAtl Sug	17¾	17⅛	17⅛
100	Darby Pet	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Derby Oil	4½	4½	4½
300	Det Gray Ir	1	1	1
20	Derby Oil pf(14k)	72½	72½	72½
200	DetMichStove(.30g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Dobeckmun(½g)	10	10	10
100	Duro-Test(.10g)	2	2	2
700	Eagle Pich Ld(.60g)	11	10⅞	11
100	East Gas&F	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	EastG&F 6pf (3k)	33⅝	33¾	33¾
175	EastG&F prpf(4½)	59⅝	58¾	58¾
300	Easy WashMB (⅛g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
8900	El Bond&Sh	7⅜	7¼	7¼
1000	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	83¼	83⅛	83⅛
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	79¼	79¼	79¼
150	El P&L 2 pf A	48	47¾	47¾
200	Emerson Elec (.35g)	7½	7½	7½
1200	Equity Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
450	EquityCrp$3pf(3k)	31	30	30¾
300	Esquire Inc (.40g)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Eureka Pipe L	32	31	32
600	Fairchild Av (½g)	7⅝	7½	7½
600	Fairchild En & Air	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	13	13	13
200	Fansteel Met (¼e)	16	15¾	16
400	Fedders Mfg	5½	5½	5½
1600	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	4⅛	3½	4⅛
100	Froedt G&M .80a	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
25	Fuller 4 pf (4)	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	Gen Alloys	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Gen Pub S pf	74⅝	73	74⅝
70	Gen T&R pf(6)	106¼	106	106¼
100	Gen WatG&Epf(3)	43	43	43
10	Georg Pow $5 pf(5)	100	100	100
300	Glen Ald Coal(.20g)	15⅛	15	15⅛
100	Goldfield Con	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Gray Mfg	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
150	Gt Nor Pap (1.20g)	32	31½	31½
100	Greenf T&D (1e)	8	8	8
100	Hall Lamp (.20g)	6	6	6
1500	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1	1
100	Harvard Brew (.20g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Hecla Min(1)	7	6⅞	6⅞
300	Heyden Chem(.60g)	22⅞	22¼	22¼
200	Hoe(R)&Co A(16k)	23¾	23¾	23¾
400	Holl C Gold(h.65)	9¾	9½	9¾
700	Humble Oil(1⅜g)	76½	76	76
100	Hussmann1Lig(.60)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Huyler's	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Hygrade Fd (.30G)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Ill Pow ⅛	4	3¾	4
500	Ill Pow	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
400	Ill Pow pf (2.80K)	43½	43	43⅜
100	Ill ⅜inc (1.40G)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2200	Imp Oil Ltd (17G)	12⅝	12¼	12¼
200	Imp Oil Ltd reg h½	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
30	Ind Svc 6 pf	42	41¼	41¼
25	Indus Finan pf	27	27	27
50	Ins Co N Am	83	83	83
200	Int Hyd-El pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Int Indust	3¼	3¼	3¼
800	Int Petrol	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
100	Int S Raz B	1	1	1
300	Int Util A	14	14	14
9000	Int Util B	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Int Util pf	19½	19½	19½
200	Intera Pw Del pf	6½	6½	6½
75	Iron Firem vtc	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Irving Air Ch	8	8	8
200	Jacobs Airc En	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1300	Jacobs (F L)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
100	Jeanntte Gls	2	2	2
10	Jer C P&L 7pf (7)	101	101	101
25	Julian & Keke (1g)	19	19	19
200	Kennedy's (1g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
400	Kingston Prod (.10g)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
500	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
100	Lefcourt Real	2	2	2
400	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8¾	8½	8½
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Line Material (½g)	11	11	11
700	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8⅝	8½	8⅝
325	Long Is L pf	52¾	52	52
600	Long Is L pf B	50¾	50	50¾
1100	Louis L & E (.30g)	6¾	6⅝	6¾
50	Lynch Corp (2)	27	27	27
200	Mangel Strs	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Marion St Shov	5	5	5
200	McCord Rad B	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
10	Mead John (3a)	148¾	148¾	148¾
75	Mer-C&SptA (4¼k)	110½	110	110½
100	Mesabi Iron	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Mich Bumper	1/16	1/16	1/16
400	Mich Stl Tube (.30g)	5½	5½	5½
1100	MidWestCorp (½g)	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
100	MidlStl n-cum (2)	19¼	19¼	19¼
25	Midvale (1½g)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Mid-West Abr	1½	1½	1½
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Mid West Ref (.15g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Mining Corp Can	1⅜	1¾	1⅜
25	Min Min&M (1.20)	52	52	52
300	Molybdenum (¼g)	10	10	10
100	Monogram Pict	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
500	Montr LH&P (h1½)	16¼	16¼	16¼
150	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	29¼	29¼	29¼
300	Mount Prod (½)	6⅛	6	6
2600	Nat Bellas Hess (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1200	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11½	11⅝
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	100½	100½	100½
100	Nat Sug Ref	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Nestle-LeMurA (.70k)	6	5¾	6
250	N E P A 6 pf (4k)	47½	47	47
20	New Eng T&T (4¼g)	108½	108½	108½
100	N J Zinc (3g)	56½	56½	56½
20	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	104	103	103
10	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	112½	112½	112½
40	NY Wat Svc pf	50	50	50
7100	Niag Hud Pow	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Niag Sh Md B (o10g)	5	5	5
10	Niag Sh Md A pf (6)	104	104	104
600	Niles-Bem-P	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
200	Noma Elec (¼g)	4⅜	4	4⅜
1800	Nor Am Lt&Pow	1/16	⅛	⅛
75	Nor Am L&P pf	89	88	89
100	Nor Sta Pw A	6½	6⅛	6½
200	Ogden Corp (¾g)	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
100	Ohio Brass B (1.05g)	20	20	20
170	Ohio Ed pf (6)	105	104⅞	105
100	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18	18	18
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	54	54	54
400	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	35⅝	35¼	35⅝
90	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	96½	95⅝	96½
1200	Panepec Oil Ven	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
3000	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
60	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	103¾	103½	103½
50	PaWat&Pow(4)	63½	64½	63½
600	Pharis T&R (.30e)	7	6⅞	7
100	Phila Co (.60g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1300	Phoenix Sec	24¼	24	24
200	Pioneer Gold	2	2	2
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40a)	7¼	7¼	7⅛
100	Pitts Pl Gl (2¼g)	96	96	96
1300	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Potrero Sugar	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
100	Prosperity Co B	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
8400	Pug Sd P&L	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
50	PugSd&L$pf(5k)	93½	93	93
50	Quaker Oats (4)	82½	82½	82½
2900	RKO opt war	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
175	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.85g)	13¼	12¾	13⅛
100	Raytheon Mfg	11	111	11
700	Red Bank Oil	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
3000	Republic Avia (¼g)	3	3	3
100	Rice Stix D Gds (⅞g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1500	Richfield Oil war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Root Pet	4½	4½	4½
450	Royal Type (2½g)	70	70	70
400	Russeks F Ave (½g)	7¼	7	7¼
100	Ryan Aero (.35g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅝	1½	1½
500	St Regis Pap	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3200	Salt Dome Oil	10⅜	9¾	10⅜
200	Samson Unit	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1000	Schult (DA)	1½	1½	1½
400	Segal Lock & H	1⅛	1	1⅛
300	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7½	7½	7½
500	Selected Indus	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Selected Ind cv	6	6	6
150	Sel Ind pr (5½)	68	67	67
100	Serrick CorpB(.40)	3½	3½	3½
100	Seton Leather (½g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Shat-Denn(½g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	233¾	233¾	233¾
400	Solar Airc (.30g)	3	3	3
300	Solar Mfg (.15g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Sonotone	3	2⅞	3
200	So Coast	2½	2½	2½
300	So Penn Oil (1.60)	42⅛	42	42⅛
1200	South Royal (.40)	10⅛	10	10
200	Spalding	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Sterch Br St 1pf(3)	43½	43½	43½
100	Sterl Brew(½g)	4	4	4
200	Sterling Inc	1¼	1⅛	1¼
25	Stetson(JB)	7¼	7¼	7¼
500	Taggart	4	4	4
100	Tampa El (1.60)	22½	22½	22½
400	Technicolor	13¼	13⅛	13¼
100	Texon Oil&L(.30g)	6	6	6
100	Tilo-Roof(.30g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
2500	Tishman Realty	⅞	¾	¾
10	Tob & Al2Stks(½g)	57	57	57
200	Tob Prod Exp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Todd Shpyds(2g)	58	58	58
10	Toledo Edis 6% pf(6)	109	109	109
1700	Trans-Lux	3⅝	3½	3⅝
400	Tubize Chat	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Tubize Chat A(3g)	62½	62½	62½
200	Udylite Corp	2⅝	2½	2⅝
100	Ujen Realis	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Unexcelled Mfg(½)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
900	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4900	Unit Gas	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200	Unit Gas pf(13½k)	116½	116½	116½
1200	Unit Gas war	1/16	1/16	1/16
400	Unit Lt & Pow A	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Unit Lt & Pow B	1/16	1/16	1/16
800	Unit Lt & P pf	37	34⅞	37
30	UnMilkProdpf(5g)	92	92	92
250	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	68¾	67¾	68¾
200	U S Radiator	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	United Stores	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
300	Utah-IdahoSug(.15g)	3⅛	3	3⅛
225	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	48	47½	48
300	Valspar Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Valspar pf (1k)	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞
1500	Venezuel Pet	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
30	Virg Pub Svc pf	81	81	81
200	WagnerGakvtc(.45g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
700	West Va C&C (½e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	W'morel'd Coal(2g)	23¼	23¼	23¼
1200	Wright Harg (h.30)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

Total stock sales today (estimated) 190,000 shares; year ago, 134,020 shares.

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
20	Koppers Co pf	102¾	102¾	102¾
300	Krueger Brew (.45g)	8½	8½	8½
80	Lack RR NJ	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.57⅞	1.58¼	1.57¼	1.57¼	1.58¾
Minneapolis	1.49⅞	1.48⅞	1.48⅞	1.48⅞	1.48½
Kansas City	1.52⅛	1.51⅞	1.52⅛	1.51⅞	1.51½
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.56⅝	1.55½	1.56¼	1.55⅞	1.55⅞
Minneapolis	1.49⅝	1.48⅝	1.49	1.48¼	1.48¼
Kansas City	1.51	1.50¼	1.51⅛	1.50¾	1.50¾
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.54⅝	1.53½	1.54¼	1.53⅞	1.53⅞
Minneapolis	1.49	1.47⅞	1.48½	1.47¾	1.47¾
Dec. Oats					
Chicago	.76⅞	.76⅜	.76⅝	.76¼	.76¼
Minneapolis	.73½	.72¾	.73½	.73	.73
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.12⅝	1.13⅜	1.12½	1.13⅛	1.12⅞
May	1.12¾	1.13⅞	1.12¾	1.13½	1.13¼
July	1.12	1.12⅞	1.11⅞	1.12⅞	1.12¼
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.14⅞	1.16¼	1.14⅞	1.16¼	1.15¼
May	1.13¾	1.15	1.13¾	1.15	1.14¼

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December				95.5b	95.5
March				94.0b	94.0
May				86.0n	86.0
July				83.0n	83.0
October				80.0n	80.0
Tops					
December	127.5	127.5	127.0	127.5b	126.0
March				118.0b	117.5
May	114.5	114.5	114.5	114.0b	113.5
July				109.5b	109.5
October				106.5b	105.5

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

December	19.78	19.78	19.71	19.75	19.80
March	19.58	19.58	19.51	19.53	19.60
May	19.33	19.33	19.28	19.29	29.35
July	19.18	19.18	19.09	19.13	19.18
October	18.99	19.01	18.96	18.97	18.96

Spot 20.45.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, November, December, January 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

December	....	....	....	40.90n	40.90
February	....	....	....	36.00n	36.00
Potatoes					
November	....	3.24	3.24	3.24	3.20
January	....	....	....	3.43n	3.43

nNominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 5

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.30a	Bird & Son, Inc	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
6.50a	Bos & Albany	97	96⅝	96⅝	96¼
2.00	Bos Edison	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	33¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	67	66½	67	66¾
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18½
..	Bos & M st A pf	5	4½	4½	5
..	Bos & M st E pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	4¼
..	East Bos Land	1	1	1	1⅝
3.00a	East Gas & F pf	34	3	34	33⅞
4.50a	E M SR 1st pf	120	118	120	120
.75a	Genrl Capitl	32.62	32.62	32.62	32.78
..	Maine Cent	4⅛	4	4	4½
3.50a	Mergenthaler	48	48	48	48
4.25a	N E T&T	109	107⅝	107⅞	108⅝
..	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	40c
..	Rutl RR pf	25c	25c	25c	75c
.60	Shawmut Asso	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
1.60a	Torrington	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝
2.50	Unit Shoe M	68	68⅛	68⅞	68⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Kresge Pays Extra

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the S. S. Kresge Co., declared an extra dividend of 20 cents in addition to the regular dividend of 25 cents, both payable December 10 to stock of record Nov. 26. Previous payment was 25 cents paid Sept. 10, and dividends this year total $1.20 compared with $1.15 for the like 1942 period.

Bell Aircraft Stock Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Bell Aircraft Corp., declared a dividend of one share for each ten shares now outstanding payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Nov. 17. A previous dividend of $1 was paid June 25. Last year one dividend of $2 per share was paid Nov. 25.

Financial News and Comment

Dairymen Hit Subsidies; Ask Price Advance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Spearheading an attack on President Roosevelt's food subsidy policy, organized milk producers called upon Congress yesterday to order a $622,000,000 a year increase in the prices of milk and dairy products throughout the country.

Legislation submitted to the Senate Agricultural Committee on behalf of leading producer co-operatives would direct Federal price control agencies to life ceilings on milk about a cent per quart, on butter six cents a pound and on other dairy products enough to insure that producers will get an increase of 50 cents a hundredweight for whole milk.

Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, estimated in testimony before the committee that the price adjustments would cost consumers less, in the long run, than the existing milk, butter and cheese subsidies, which would be abolished.

Long-Run Cost Seen Less

"The price increases would amount to something over $600,000,000 a year, but the subsidy payments on dairy products from the Federal Treasury now are at the rate of about $500,000,000 annually, not counting the interest charges on borrowings to pay them," Mr. Holman said. "In the long run it will cost consumers less to pay the bill now than to pass it on to future generations."

Mr. Holman estimated that the proposed increase in milk prices would amount to $400,000,000 a year, butter $187,000,000 and cheese $28,000,000.

Senators James Eastland (D) of Mississippi and John McClellan (D) of Arkansas jointly submitted the bill with the observation that President Roosevelt's special message to Congress earlier this week, calling for a continuation and broadening of the subsidy program, showed the Administration doesn't intend to allow prices to go up to offset higher dairy production costs.

Senator Eastland said he and other foes of subsidies were ready to make the milk price bill a test of congressional sentiment on the subsidy issue.

A. H. Lauterbach, Chicago, general manager of the Pure Milk Association; L. F. Friend, Memphis, secretary of the Mid-South Milk Producers' Association, and G. A. Brown, Portland, Ore., manager of the Interstate Associated Creameries were other co-operatives' representatives testifying for the bill. Hearings were to be resumed today.

Predicts Greater Lack

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Denouncing the Administration's food subsidy policy, Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, said yesterday there would be a greater scarcity of milk next year than now and that consumers "will have to drink Washington propaganda instead of milk."

"Milk is politically hot, so Washington fiddles while the cow dries up," he told the Grocery Manufacturers of America.

"It is at least 25 per cent more profitable to produce pork than milk. The result, pork production is up, milk production down.

Paul S. Willis, president of the association, also criticized the subsidy program and said processors were suffering a "squeeze" between increased costs of raw material and the President's "hold the line" ceiling prices. Mr. Willis said the processors must get relief immediately.

Acute Civilian Tire Shortage Deeply Concerns Authorities

(First of two articles on the tire shortage)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A serious crisis faces the United States in the form of an acute shortage of tires for civilians, both for passenger cars and for trucks.

Tire-rationing authorities, the Rubber Director's office, and the tire manufacturers themselves, are deeply concerned about it.

The shortage, which already has reached alarming proportions, threatens not only to embarrass the manpower program by forcing the lay-up of cars by defense-plant workers who must drive long distances to work, but it also threatens to put a serious crimp in the American trucking industry.

And it threatens to be worse in 1944 than now.

Irony in Situation

There is irony in the situation. For the crisis comes at the very moment when the country has solved its synthetic rubber problem. With co-polymer plants coming in rapidly now all over the country, production of the new GR-S ("government rubber-styrene") has already reached a rate of 30,000 (long) tons a month, will reach a rate of 60,000 by New Year's, and will hit capacity at around 71,000 tons by March, or the goal of 845,000 tons a year. And in addition, imports of tree rubber are still coming in at a rate of perhaps 100,000 tons yearly.

This will mean far more rubber than the United States ever used in any peacetime year. Top consumption before the war was around 50.000 tons a month of tree rubber and it fell as low as 30,000 in the depression.

Yet not only are stocks of civilian tires down to an irreducible level, but tire production in sight will hardly take care of much more than half the needs for this year nor for the greater part of 1944.

The reason is that while the bottleneck in synthetic rubber production has been broken—or rather, the various bottlenecks, which developed in the supply of butylene, butadiene, blackstrap molasses, industrial alcohol, and "component parts"—a new bottleneck has developed in the means to fabricate the new GR-S into the final tires.

Essential Statistics

Here are the essential statistics which show the picture.

The American public took 53,500,000 passenger tire-casings in 1941—last year before Pearl Harbor.

They got, however, only 4,700,000 tires in 1942.

In 1943 the rationing authorities estimated a minimum need of 25,000,000 casings—including about 3,000,000 for taxis, eligible light commercial, farm and industrial vehicles, light military vehicles, ambulances, hearses, etc.

But present indications are that in 1943 the public will get only 17,000,000—of which 7,000,000 will be of pre-Pearl Harbor manufacture and therefore 12 to 24 months old, 5,000,000 will be of the new GR-S, of as yet uncertain performance particularly as to side-walls—and 5,000,000 will be used tires.

And the 1944 need, on the most conservative estimates, is put at 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 tires. Yet the highest official guesses are that no more than 30,000,000 of the new GR-S tires can be turned out in 1944, and there is considerable talk that even this figure will be far from met.

The situation can be further illustrated by the fate of the existing stockpiles of trade and government reserves of passenger-car tires.

In January, 1942, just after Pearl Harbor and the suspension of manufacture of passenger-car tires, inventories with the trade and the Defense Supplies Corporation were 11,000,000 tires.

Total Diluted

A year later, at the beginning of 1943, the figure was slightly higher—but only because the total had been diluted with lower-grade stock. The total was 14,400,000, but of these 5,000,000 were merely good used tires and recappable carcasses. And of the other 9,400,000, some were of reclaim.

The stockpile, however, then went rapidly from bad to worse. By June 30 passenger-tire stocks of all descriptions were down to 8,600,000, and held even at this figure only because the authorities now included in the total not only reclaim tires, used tires, and recappable carcasses, but also so-called "emergency" or "subnormal" tires, which are several degrees lower in quality than anything ever before counted as a tire for sale in the United States.

Even worse followed in the summer. In three months—July through September—this figure was cut to almost half. On October 1 total passenger-car tire stocks of all shades and descriptions in comwere estimated at only 5,250,000.

This is not much more than one month's consumption at pre-Pearl Harbor rates. It is less than three months' suppply at the estimated minimum needs for 1943 (25,000,000 tires for the year).

Rock-Bottom Figure

Worst of all, however, it is a rock-bottom inventory figure which can be shrunk no further, because of the many sizes, styles, and makes which must be kept in stock. Already transport difficulties have created a five-week time-lag from factory to consumer. So from here on the car owner will be able to get tires only as rapidly as they are manufactured.

And manufacture of the new GR-S tires is so far running at a rate of only about 1,000,000 tires a month—a fourth of the 1941 consumption, a half of estimated 1943 needs and a third of estimated 1944 needs.

As Mr. Sparks Bonnett, chief of the OPA tire-rationing branch, stated publicly on Oct. 12, "From this point forward, we are 100 per cent dependent upon new production of passenger-car tires to maintain the transportation by automobiles of all the millions of war workers and others essential to the war effort. . . ."

In other words, unless new tires can be made promptly available in larger volume than is now in sight, there will have to be fairly drastic changes made in present tire-rationing regulations, which could mean a serious disruption in the transport of war workers.

(To be continued.)

Vinson Urges Courageous Tax Program

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Judge Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization, last evening declared that "love of ease, political cowardice and personal ambition" threaten betrayal of our fighting men overseas through failure to enact a tax program adequate to prevent inflation.

In a fighting speech before the Investment Bankers' Association of America, Mr. Vinson declared a minimum of $10,500,000,000 in new taxes—the amount sought by the Administration and trimmed to less than $3,000,000,000 by Congress—is necessary to prevent runaway inflation and financial disaster.

The stabilization director said more income taxes, to be raised by lowering present personal and dependency allowances and increased normal and surtax rates, were the most satisfactory method of taxation, based on "the tried and true principle of ability to pay."

Increased Excises

Mr. Vinson declared the present spending spree for luxuries called for sharply increased excises on non-essentials. He cited increases in expenditures such as 104 per cent for furs as between months of 1943 and 1942, 65 per cent for coats and suits, 31 per cent for negligees, 30 per cent for cabarets, theaters and entertainment, 27 per cent in eating and drinking places and 30 per cent more for flowers as examples of luxury spending.

National income for 1944 will be about $157,000,000,000, Mr. Vinson said. Consumer goods and services will amount to $90,000,000,000. Local, state and federal taxes should siphon off $20,000,000,000, savings will probably take $9,000,000,000 more, he estimated, and war bonds purchases are figured at $17,000,000,000 for the year.

That will leave $20,000,000,000 in spendable money, he declared.

One of these three things will happen to that money, the stabilization director asserted:

Taxes can be levied sufficient to absorb a substantial portion; war bond purchases could be made to absorb the excess; the people could set off a spending spree bidding for the limited supply of consumer goods with their excess funds, with resultant inflation.

Mr. Vinson said experience has shown it unlikely that voluntary war bond purchases will drain off the excess $20,000,000,000. That leaves a choice, he said, between heavier taxes and inflation.

Spurns Sales Tax

Mr. Vinson spurned the idea of a national sales tax.

The sales tax, he said, disregards the minimum subsistence needs of the marginal income groups. Substantial upward revisions of wages, themselves inflationary, would be necessary in the lower wage brackets if a national sales levy was invoked, Mr. Vinson declared.

The nub of the problem, he insisted, is to draw substantial revenues from the under-$5,000 income group, "without gutting the living standards of those who suffer from substandard conditions," which he designated as the 4,000,000 workers who still make less than 40 cents an hour and whitecollar employees whose incomes have remained at relatively fixed levels.

Four-fifths of the excess $20,000,000,000 of purchasing power is held by persons making less than $5,000 annually, he said, and the original Administration tax plan would have taken more than half the $10,500,000,000 new revenue from this group.

"War can afford no occasion for privilege or immunity," Mr. Vinson declared.

"I call solemnly on the American Congress and the great American people to join with us in a courageous tax program. Let us keep faith with the fighting men. Let us keep faith with America's future."

Ickes Holds Oil Rise Necessary Despite Rejection

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes told Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson that Mr. Vinson's turndown of a 35-cents-a-barrel increase in the price of crude oil "does not alter at all my conclusion" that the increase is necessary.

Mr. Ickes, as Petroleum Administrator, wrote Mr. Vinson that he hoped the decision would not discourage new oil field development at a time when greater production is badly needed.

Ralph K. Davies, Mr. Ickes' deputy in the Petroleum Administration for War, disclosed that Mr. Ickes is considering whether to appeal Mr. Vinson's decision. "We have the right to appeal to the President if necessary."

Mr. Davies read the letter to the National Conference of Petroleum Regulatory Officials, here for a quarterly meeting.

Mr. Ickes wrote that in accordance with Mr. Vinson's instructions he will try again to discover some means of increasing the income of oil producers without raising the price (now about $1.18 a barrel), and that he would enlist the aid of the Petroleum Industry War Council in seeking such a device.

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Small Negotiable U. S. Bonds Inapt, Bankers Are Told

NEW YORK (AP)—Edward B. Hall, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, said plans are being laid for the Fourth War Loan drive to be held early in 1944 and that greater emphasis than ever would be placed on sales to individuals.

Mr. Hall indicated the Treasury was considering a campaign of individual sales to be followed by supplementary sales to non-banking institutions such as insurance companies.

His address, prepared for delivery before the Investment Bankers Association, was in effect an indirect answer to comments of association president Jay N. Whipple at the previous session. Mr. Whipple urged more advance preparations for war-loan drives and issuance of negotiable bonds in small denominations to individuals.

Mr. Hall said the Treasury had noted discussions of demand securities but felt the present terms of issuance of series "E" bonds—guaranteeing purchase price—were "an influence for financial calmness, confidence and peace of mind."

Mr. Hall emphasized that the present type of series "E" bond, not salable on the open market, reduced pressure on the Government to stabilize the market for federal securities.

"If negotiable bonds were sold to small investors in large amounts," he asserted, "the Government might be under pressure to maintain the entire market for high-grade securities (including those issued by private borrowers) in order to assure small investors against loss."

Two other advantages, he said were that the low interest rate in the first few years would reduce interest cost to the Government if bonds were redeemed during that early period, and the increased interest of the latter half of the holding period provided an incentive against cashing-in of bonds.

The Investment Bankers of America today elected as their president, John Clifford Folger of Folger, Nolan & Co., Washington, D. C., who believes the decade following the war should be "the greatest investment era we have known."

Tire Conservation Program Opened To Forestall Shortage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 5—A nation-wide tire conservation campaign to forestall a tire shortage that threatens to render a large number of the nation's private automobiles and trucks useless was opened by the executive committee of the tire division of the Rubber Manufacturers Association here yesterday. Notwithstanding the success of the synthetic rubber program, the tire scarcity will grow to 2,000,000 passenger automobile and 1,500,000 truck tires by Jan. 1, the association warned.

The most important recommendation of the committee was that tire casings be conserved and recapped as soon as treads are worn smooth. In addition the association reiterated recommendations that motorists, taxi operators and truck drivers do no unnecessary driving, keep within 35 miles an hour, check tire inflation pressure every week, avoid hitting holes in road, start or stop slowly, slow down for sharp corners, be sure wheels and axles are in line and switch tires from wheel to wheel every 5,000 miles and have them inspected regularly.

The committee warned the public against optimism born of the fact that the nation's synthetic rubber manufacturers are on the threshold of large-scale commercial production.

"That does not mean the tire shortage is ended," the committee stressed. "It merely means that tire manufacturers from now on will receive larger supplies of synthetic rubber than before. Their problem is to produce enough tires to satisfy military requirements and to meet the pent-up civilian demand, a demand which has been building for more than a year."

Investors Mutual, Inc.

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Investors Mutual, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission 1,500,000 shares of special capital stock, no par value, to be sold at prevailing market prices.

Greater Difficulties Predicted for Shoe Retailers, Customers

CHICAGO (AP)—A War Production Board official said there are "greater difficulties ahead" for shoe retailers and their customers.

Laurence B. Sheppard, chief of the WLB leather and shoe branch, told the Chicago shoe fair and shoe industry war conference, that the present hide supply is 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 below 1943 needs.

"The prospect of an easing of present rationing restrictions is dim at this time," he said. "Future retail sales will be sharply under the record 500,000,000 pairs sold in 1942."

Between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 pairs of children's canvas and rubber soled type shoes have not been made since March, 1942, he said, because of rubber shortages. He said an effort is being made to get rubber for 1944 production.

Great Lakes Bus Line Plans Helicopter Service

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Great Lakes Skyways, Inc., has filed articles of incorporation and applied for state permission to operate a commercial helicopter service to transport passengers, freight and mail within the borders of Michigan.

The articles were filed with the Corporation and Securities Commission by Manferd Burleigh, president of the Great Lakes Greyhound Lines, Inc., of Detroit, which will own the new company.

Mr. Burleigh said the company "proposes to integrate the new air service with our bus schedules, so that passengers can change from ground to air transportation at will."

LEGAL NOTICES

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DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE
DIVISION OF INSURANCE

Pursuant to the Massachusetts General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) Chapter 175, Section 113B, as amended by Acts of 1935, Chapter 459, Section 4, NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing will be held before the Commissioner of Insurance at ten o'clock in the forenoon of Thursday, the eighteenth day of November, 1943, in the Auditorium, fourth floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, on the following schedule of premium charges and classifications of risks proposed to be fixed and established by the Commissioner for use in connection with the issue or execution of motor vehicle liability policies and bonds for the year 1944, both as defined in the Massachusetts General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) Chapter 90, Section 34A, as amended by the Acts of 1935, Chapter 459, Section 2, and in Executive Order No. 21 of His Excellency, the Governor.

PRIVATE PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

The general class of Private Passenger Automobiles shall be subdivided into the following classifications:

Class 1.—Private Passenger Automobiles for which the owner is limited to a Basic "A" gasoline ration book.

Class 2.—Private Passenger Automobiles for which the owner is limited to a "B" ration book or is limited to an "A" ration book and a "B" ration book.

Class 3—All Private Passenger Automobiles not contained in Class 1 and Class 2.

Gas Ration Changes

Rates based on the Gas Ration classification in effect on the date of signing the registration application are subject to change when the Gas Ration classification changes.

COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILES

This general class shall be divided into two groups, to be determined by rated load capacity, to be known as Heavy and Light.

The Heavy class shall include any automobile having a rated load capacity of over two tons and any automobile with more than four wheels. It shall be deemed to have more than four wheels within the meaning of the classification Heavy Load Capacity if it has more than two axle-trees. A Commercial Automobile with only two axle-trees carrying a pair of wheels on each rear axle shall not be considered a six-wheel motor vehicle.

The Light class shall include those having four wheels and a rated load capacity of not more than two tons.

Commercial Automobiles equipped with tank bodies shall be classified in accordance with the capacity of the tank body, as follows:

Heavy—Tanks over 300 gallons capacity.
Light—Tanks having 300 gallons capacity or less.

RATING TERRITORIES

It is proposed to establish the following rating territories and that the premium charges for motor vehicle liability policies shall be determined according to the territory in which the motor vehicles covered thereby are principally garaged:

1. There shall be sixteen territories which shall apply to:
(a) Private Passenger Automobiles
(b) Motorcycles
(c) Hearses
(d) School Buses
(e) Buses (Restricted Use)
(f) Buses (Not Otherwise Classified)
(g) Demonstrating Automobiles
(h) School Buses—Not Registered for Carrying Passengers for Hire
(i) Buses (Restricted Use)—Not Registered for Carrying Passengers for Hire

Territory 1
Chelsea

Territory 2
Boston Revere

Territory 3
Everett Somerville
Wilmington

Territory 4
Burlington Malden
Cambridge Winthrop
Woburn

Territory 5
Billerica Hull
Dracut Medford
Tewksbury

Territory 6
Brookline Saugus
Randolph Stoneham
Watertown

Territory 7
Avon, Bridgewater, Brockton, Canton, Cohasset, Dedham, Lowell, Lynn, Marlborough, Medway, Middleton, Norwood, Oxford, Peabody, Waltham, Weymouth

Territory 8
Quincy

Territory 9
Worcester

Territory 10
Agawam, Arlington, Braintree, Chicopee, Framingham, Hingham, Lexington, Lynnfield, North Reading, Salem, Sharon, Stoughton, Wakefield

Territory 11
Acushnet, Auburn, Belmont, Carlisle, Clinton, Fall River, Franklin, Holbrook, Holliston, Holyoke, Hudson, Lawrence, Leicester, Medfield, Melrose, Millis, Milton, Nahant, Natick, Newton, Plympton, Reading, Sudbury, Walpole, Westborough, West Springfield, Winchester

Territory 12
Springfield

Territory 13
Abington, Ayer, Bedford, Beverly, Chelmsford, Dartmouth, East Longmeadow, Gloucester, Haverhill, Hopkinton, Leominster, Lincoln, Methuen, Milford, Needham, New Bedford, Norfolk, Rockland, Salisbury, Scituate, Shrewsbury, Somerset, Southborough, Swampscott, Wayland, West Boylston, Westwood

Territory 14
Ashland, Barre, Belchertown, Bellingham, Berlin, Boylston, Carver, Charlton, Concord, Danvers, Dover, Duxbury, Falmouth, Fitchburg, Grafton, Groveland, Halifax, Hanover, Hanson, Holden, Ipswich, Kingston, Littleton, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Marshfield, Maynard, Merrimac, Middleborough, Northampton, Northborough, Palmer, Pembroke, Swansea, Tyngsborough, Wareham, Webster, Wellesley, Westfield, Westford, Weston, Whitman

Territory 15
Amesbury, Deerfield, Dighton, East Bridgewater, Foxborough, Gardner, Hamilton, Marion, Millbury, Newburyport, Northbridge, Norwell, Pittsfield, Plymouth, Rutland, Sandwich, South Hadley, Spencer, Stow, Sutton, Taunton, West Bridgewater

Territory 16
Remainder of State

2. There shall be seven territories which shall apply to:
COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILES

Territory 1
Chelsea
Boston Revere

Territory 2
Everett, Malden, Medford
Brookline, Cambridge, Somerville, Winthrop

Territory 3
Quincy, Saugus, Wakefield, Waltham
Arlington, Ashland, Burlington, Lynn, Milton, Watertown, Wilmington, Winchester, Woburn, Worcester

Territory 4
Lowell
Framingham, Haverhill, Springfield, Weymouth

Territory 5
Belmont, Billerica, Braintree, Bridgewater, Canton, Chicopee, Danvers, Dedham, Dover, Fall River, Holyoke, Hull, Lawrence, Lexington, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Medfield, Melrose, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Natick, Needham, New Bedford, Newton, Norwood, Peabody, Randolph, Reading, Salem, Salisbury, Sharon, Stoneham, Stoughton, Swampscott, Tewksbury, Walpole, Wayland, Wellesley, West Springfield, Westwood

Territory 6
Abington, Amesbury, Andover, Auburn, Avon, Ayer, Bedford, Berlin, Beverly, Bolton, Boylston, Brockton, Chelmsford, Clinton, Cohasset, Dracut, Fitchburg, Gardner, Gloucester, Grafton, Hingham, Holbrook, Holden, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Leicester, Leominster, Littleton, Ludlow, Marlborough, Medway, Milford, Millbury, Millis, Newburyport, Northborough, Northbridge, Pittsfield, Rockland, Scituate, Sherborn, Shrewsbury, Southborough, Sudbury, Upton, Westborough, West Boylston, Westford, Whitman

Territory 7
Remainder of State

3. There shall be nine territories which shall apply to:
(a) Taxicabs and Public Livery Automobiles
(b) Driverless Cars

Territory 1
Chelsea Somerville Fall River

Territory 2
Revere Everett Fitchburg

Territory 3
Boston, Brookline, Lowell Malden, Medford, Worcester

Territory 4
Lynn New Bedford Watertown

Territory 5
Arlington, Clinton, Gardner Haverhill, Marlborough, Springfield
Winthrop

Territory 6
Brockton, Reading Cambridge, Southbridge
Waltham

Territory 7
Belmont, Holyoke, Lawrence Leominster, Norwood, Weymouth

Territory 8
Adams, Framingham North Adams, Wakefield
Woburn

Territory 9
Remainder of State

4. There shall be four territories which shall apply to:
Private Livery

Territory 1
Chelsea, Everett New Bedford, Revere

Territory 2
Boston

Territory 3
Arlington, Cambridge, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Malden Northampton, Somerville, Springfield, Taunton, Winthrop, Worcester

Territory 4
Remainder of State

Garage, Dealers' and Manufacturers' Automobiles

5. The territories for Garage, Dealers' and Manufacturers' Automobiles for 1944 are the same as those for 1943.

SCHEDULE OF ANNUAL RATES AND MINIMUM PREMIUMS

It is proposed to establish annual rates and minimum premiums for motor vehicle liability policies covering motor vehicles in accordance with the territorial locations thereof as set forth in SECTION B, as follows:

PRIVATE PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES
Annual Rates Per Car

Territories	Base Rates	Rates After Application of War and Emergency Discounts Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
1	$63.50	$31.80	$44.40	$57.20
2	53.70	26.80	37.60	48.30
3	47.00	23.50	32.90	42.30
4	43.40	21.70	30.40	39.10
5	41.80	20.90	29.30	37.60
6	37.40	18.70	26.20	33.70
7	34.00	17.00	23.80	30.60
8	32.10	16.00	22.50	28.90
9	31.80	15.90	22.30	28.60
10	31.30	15.60	21.90	28.10
11	29.00	14.50	20.30	26.10
12	27.20	13.60	19.00	24.50
13	25.80	12.90	18.10	23.20
14	22.10	11.00	15.50	19.90
15	19.40	9.70	13.60	17.50
16	17.30	8.60	12.10	15.60

MOTORCYCLES
Annual Rates Per Car

Territories	Base Rates Group AA	Group A	Groups B & C	Rates After Application of War and Emergency Discount Group AA	Group A	Groups B & C
1-9	$20.00	$35.00	$75.00	$14.00	$24.50	$52.50
10-15	13.00	25.00	50.00	9.10	17.50	35.00
16	19.00	35.00	70.00	13.30	24.50	49.00

Motorcycles

The minimum premium for Motorcycles shall be one-third the annual rate specified herein regardless of the term of the policy.

Guest Occupant Insurance

The rate per car for Private Passenger Automobiles in each Private Passenger car rating territory shall be $2.00.

The annual rate per car for Motorcycles in each Private Passenger car rating territory shall be—

Group AA—$1.00 Groups A, B and C—$25.00

The minimum premium for Motorcycles shall be one-third the annual rate specified herein regardless of the term of the policy.

Private Passenger Automobiles Electrically Operated

Private Passenger Automobiles electrically operated shall be written at a reduction of 25% from the Class 3 Statutory (Compulsory) and Guest Occupant annual rates for Private Passenger Automobiles, specified herein.

COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILES
Annual Rates Per Car

BASE RATES

TERRITORIES Classifications:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class 3	Heavy	$107.00	$108.50	$106.10	$79.80	$74.70	$72.10	$54.10
	Light	77.00	72.10	53.50	46.50	43.10	37.30	25.10
Class 4	Heavy	$ 96.90	$78.70	$60.50	$52.00	$47.80	$41.80	$22.60
	Light	77.70	61.30	45.10	41.40	33.30	26.10	15.40

RATES AFTER APPLICATION OF WAR AND EMERGENCY DISCOUNT

TERRITORIES Classifications:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class 3	Heavy	$ 97.00	$97.00	$95.50	$71.80	$67.20	$64.90	$48.70
	Light	70.10	64.90	48.20	41.80	38.80	33.60	22.60
Class 4	Heavy	$ 78.20	$70.80	$54.40	$46.80	$39.40	$37.60	$20.30
	Light	69.90	55.20	40.60	37.30	29.10	23.50	13.90

BASE RATES

TERRITORIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Farmers' Trucks, excluding retail delivery	$ 77.70	$61.30	$45.10	$41.40	$32.30	$26.10	$15.40

RATES AFTER APPLICATION OF WAR AND EMERGENCY DISCOUNT

TERRITORIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Farmers' Trucks, excluding retail delivery	$ 69.90	$55.20	$40.60	$37.30	$29.10	$23.50	$13.90

The rate per car for Dock and Industrial Trucks, Farm Tractors and Lawn Mowers (Gasoline, Steam or Electric) shall be $10.00 in each Commercial car rating territory.

HEARSES

The annual rate for Hearses shall be sixty per cent of the annual rate for a Class 3 Private Passenger Automobile in each rating territory.

GUEST OCCUPANT INSURANCE

The annual rate per car for Commercial Automobiles, Classes 3 and 4, all weights, and for Farmers' Trucks excluding retail delivery in each Commercial car rating territory shall be $2.50.

The annual rate per car for Dock Trucks, Industrial Trucks, Hearses, Farm Tractors and Lawn Mowers (Gasoline, Steam or Electric) in each rating territory shall be $1.00.

COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILES ELECTRICALLY OPERATED

Commercial Automobiles (except Dock Trucks, Industrial Trucks, Farm Tractors and Lawn Mowers) electrically operated shall be written at a reduction of 25% from the Statutory (Compulsory) and Guest Occupant annual rates for Commercial Automobiles specified herein.

PUBLIC AUTOMOBILES

Guest Occupant Insurance—The annual rate per car shall be $1.00 for all Public Automobiles.

Annual Rates Per Car

BASE RATES

TERRITORIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxicabs and Public Livery	$385	$350	$315	$275	$230	$190	$150	$115	$85

RATES AFTER APPLICATION OF WAR AND EMERGENCY CHARGES

TERRITORIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taxicabs and Public Livery	$481	$438	$394	$344	$288	$238	$188	$144	$106

Private Livery
Annual Rates Per Car

TERRITORIES	1	2	3	4
Private Livery	$100	$90	$70	$50

GARAGE, DEALERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' AUTOMOBILES

The annual rates for Statutory (Compulsory) and Guest Occupant coverages for Garage, Dealers' and Manufacturers' Automobiles shall be based in part upon the payroll of all officers and employees of the Insured and in part upon the number of sets of registration plates issued to the Insured by the Registry of Motor Vehicles which are covered under the Garage Liability Policy. The rates per $100 payroll, shown below, shall be applied to the payrolls of the Insured; to this premium shall be added the premium derived from applying the rate per set of plates to the number of sets of plates issued to the Insured by the Registry of Motor Vehicles. The minimum premiums shall apply only to the premium derived from payrolls.

Statutory (Compulsory) Rates

TERRITORIES	BASE RATES 1	2	3	RATES AFTER APPLICATION OF WAR AND EMERGENCY DISCOUNT 1	2	3
Rate per $100 Payroll	$ .86	$ .71	$ .57	$ .69	$ .57	$ .46
Rate per set of Plates	18.00	15.00	12.00	14.40	12.00	9.60
Minimum Premium	140.00	95.00	50.00	112.00	76.00	40.00

Guest Occupant Insurance

The rate for Guest Occupant insurance in each Garage rating territory for Garage, Dealers' and Manufacturers' Automobiles shall be $ .12 for each $100 payroll and $ .80 per set of plates with a minimum premium of $15.00.

All persons and insurance companies desiring to be heard on the proposed classifications of risks and schedule of premium charges for Statutory (Compulsory) and Guest Occupant coverages as hereinbefore set forth, should appear as aforesaid, and they may then and there show cause, if they have any, why the proposed classifications and schedule of premium charges for Statutory (Compulsory) and Guest Occupant coverages should not be fixed and established for use in connection with the issue or execution of motor vehicle liability policies and bonds for the year 1944, both as defined in Massachusetts General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) Chapter 90, Section 34A, as amended by Acts of 1935, Chapter 459, Section 2.

Written communications will be given consideration if received at the office of the Commissioner of Insurance, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, before the hearing.

DATED at Boston this third day of November, 1943.

CHARLES F. J. HARRINGTON,
Commissioner of Insurance

REAL ESTATE
HOUSES—APARTMENTS

BACK BAY
Boston

Small attractive house on the sunny side of Marlboro st. Twelve rooms, three baths, lavatory, gas heat, in good condition. Shown by appointment, call

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Incorporated
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Liberty 1412

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EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
1 Floor Above Christian Science Reading Room
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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE Moth Holes, Tears, etc. Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 26, Boston. Lib. 7006.

TYPEWRITERS Repaired, Rented Bought. Boylston Typewriter, Little Building, Boston. HUB. 3564.

REAL ESTATE

FORTY-ACRE farm with modern 8-room house, electric lights, hot-water heat; shed, stable, cow barn, hay barn, 2 cottages; 1 mile from Suncook, New Hampshire; more or less land can be purchased as desired. MR. HALL E. BAILEY, Suncook, N. H.

MEDFIELD, MASS.—Dutch colonial; 6 rooms, bath, all modern improvements. On bus line direct to Boston. Write Lawrence M. Dewar, 63 Village Avenue, Dedham, Mass.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—SPACIOUS COLONIAL 7 rms. 2 yrs. old; choice location with delightful outlook over neighboring lawns; panelled study, 3 beautifully appointed bathrooms, model kitchen, large game room; 2000 ft. well landscaped with woodsy background. Transferred owner wishes quick sale, unusual opportunity. Mrs. Olive F. Thornton, Wel. 3812-2473-1870, and Sudbury 90.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SILVER BIRCHES, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.—2 and 3 room furnished apartments; all conveniences. Phone Ronk. 8616.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—3 unfurn. rooms light housekeeping; conv. R. R., bus, church; reas. Call morn. Mo. 7-0675, 56 East Sidney Ave.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small heated apt., unfurn., with 2 bedrooms, on permanent basis. Convenient school and transportation. Arl. 8272-R (Mass.).

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave.—Pleasant, double front room with twin beds to rent to permanent guest. Tel. Com. 7545.

N. Y. C., East 60th St., near Lexington—Quiet room in business woman's apartment. Privacy. Kitchen privileges. Convenient church and all transportation. Reasonable. Write Box K-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C. 70th (2028 Broadway) (3F)—Attractive large sunny; also small, running water, elevator; references. EN. 2-8461.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lovely south double bedroom for two young business women; semi-private bath (tub and shower); unlimited phone, convenient transportation, near 1st Church; $30 mo. HObart 7240.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1647 IRVING ST. N.W. —Pleasant private home for Army and Navy officers; convenient transp. Mrs. Thayer, REpublic 7460, ext. 61006. After 5:30 DEcatur 0880.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CRANSTON, R. I.—Attract. room with board, suitable for one or two; kitchen privileges if desired. 73 Mason Ave. Tel. WI 6394.

N. Y. C.—Cheerful room, semi-private bath, good meals; suitable elderly. BURGESS, 611 W. 156th St. WA. 8-0193.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS couple with furnished room N. Y. C.—Midtown. Write Box W-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
689 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2348

HELP WANTED

AMERICAN business couple desire general worker and plain cook; no washing; private bath and entrance; room newly renovated, radio; main requisite—must be a person of character accustomed to cultural surroundings. Call after 5:00 Winchester 0462 (Mass.).

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICIAN
Good Pay — Postwar Security
W. J. CONNELL COMPANY
121 Brookline Ave., Boston
Kenmore 1773

CHEMIST
ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Hancock Street
South Braintree, Mass.

PRINTING pressman to operate Miehle vertical and horizontal presses in one of Seattle's largest plants; highest wages paid with lots of opportunity for overtime; good possibility for advancement. Write or wire immediately to Western Printing Co., 2100 5th Avenue, Seattle 1, Washington.

JANITOR—Part time work in small house on Com. Ave. near Exeter, Boston. For particulars call LAF. 4018.

NIGHT watchman and porter, sober and reliable for institution. Good pay. Fine home for right parties. Endicott 5040. (Mass.)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANIONABLE type to drive car and assist woman in walking. 1916—70 Avenue, Philadelphia. Hancock 5832.

GIRL for tray and chamber work from 8:00-1:00 in Protestant guest house; own room; full time if desired. 17 Winchester St., Brookline, Mass. Lon. 9654.

LONDON, Ont., Canada—Girl or woman, Christian Scientist, experienced with children, to take full charge twenty months child; good home; state references and salary expected. Box C-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERSONAL MAID, country, near Kennett Sq., Pa. Christian Scientist preferred, $85.00 a mo. S-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

REFINED woman from 2:00 p. m. for business couple; light household duties; supervision school girl 12. Telephone after 6:00 p. m. or Saturday, Rockville Center 1120-J (N. Y.).

ROCHESTER 10, N. Y.—Wanted, woman with clerical training for radio establishment; excellent home living quarters provided; Christian Scientist pref. F. M. Service Co., 320 N. Winton.

SECRETARY WANTED with knowledge of statement and statistical work; small office, Newark, N. J.; good salary. Write Box D-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—On Canadian lake shore, 8 miles from Buffalo, experienced cook; must be resident of Canada; pleasant home for one who enjoys country life. TEN ELMS, Ridgeway, Ontario, Canada.

WORKING housekeeper, own room, small house; references required. MRS. C. McGEE, 427 Stratton Road, New Rochelle, New York.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOULD YOU LIKE TO WORK FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR?

Have you two or three days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Buffalo, New York. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for a person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church in Buffalo, and preferably a resident of Buffalo.

Write Box J-67, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study; beautiful surroundings; excellent food, loving hospitality, warm rooms; week, year; $15; folders, Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

STORES TO LET

STORE—20x50 ft. 16 State St.; good location, suitable any business; reasonable. Phone 305, Newburyport, Mass.

Harvard Plays Only Game In City Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Here it is the first Saturday in November and the time when Harlow-coached Harvard elevens of the past usually started to click. Tomorrow at the Stadium Harvard goes into action against Camp Edwards, and Coach Henry Lamar hopes the November saying about Harvard still holds true.

If it does, though, Henry will be surprised, for where Dick's teams had been building up week by week, this present Crimson eleven is just getting back into action after a three-weeks' layoff due to examinations. "It is not a case of getting rolling," Henry declared the other day. "I just hope we can get started."

Harvard's grid team is supposed to be playing only informal football and the Camp Edwards soldiers have yet to beat a college team in four tries this fall, yet the Stadium will be open at noon tomorrow to receive any fans who want to see the only college game in Boston. And the Stadium, incidentally, is still the best place in the country in which to see a football game, in this observer's eyes.

Return Game

This will be a return game for these two teams, with the servicemen out to make up for the 7-0 defeat they suffered when the Harvards visited their post on the Cape. Harvard is in a weakened condition, having lost four first-stringers through Naval graduation and only having been able to practice this week, but don't be surprised if the game is close and Harvard keeps its goalposts come sundown.

On Sunday Boston College will have the stage to itself as Eddie Doherty and Company take over Fenway Park again in an attempt to rack up their third straight victory. This time their opponent will be the Rome Air Service Command of New York, an outfit that should be able to furnish a match for the Eagles despite their 48-7 loss to the strong Sampson Naval unit last Saturday.

Tufts at Bates

Tufts is in action tomorrow, meeting Bates in Lewiston in a return game. The Jumbos won the first tilt 31-7, but since then have lost their star center, Tony De Teso, and a starting end, Guy Gardiner, while the Bobcats have added strength with new V-12 enrollees. In addition Co-Capt. George Sweeney is a doubtful starter for the Jumbos—but still we like the Manlymen.

Elsewhere on the New England front Brown goes to Yale, Dartmouth is at home to Columbia, Holy Cross is host to Temple, and Worcester Tech visits Coast Guard, a rather cozy schedule for the New England family with only two outsiders issuing challenges.

Two Big Games

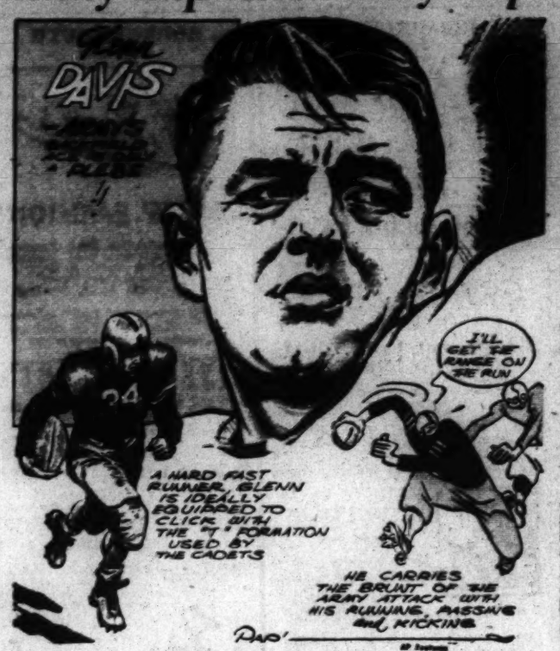
In the East the two big games of course will be the Army-Notre Dame affair at Yankee Stadium, New York City, and the Navy-Penn tussle in Philadelphia. From this distance Notre Dame, even without Angelo Bertelli, seems to have too much for the Cadets to cope with, while we look for Navy to rebound handsomely against Penn.

The rest of the eastern schedule calls for meetings between Penn State and Cornell, Villanova and Princeton, Maryland and Virginia, Rutgers and Lafayette, Bethany and Fairmount, Bucknell and Lakehurst Naval Air Station, Pitt and Ohio State, and Union and Rochester.

Walker Signed

BROOKLYN (AP)—Dixie Walker, veteran Brooklyn Dodger outfielder, has signed a contract for the 1944 season, Club President Branch Rickey announced. Terms were not disclosed.

Army Explosive —By Pap'


Glenn DAVIS
A HARD FAST RUNNER, GLENN IS IDEALLY EQUIPPED TO CLICK WITH THE "T" FORMATION USED BY THE CADETS
I'LL GET THE RANGE ON THE RUN
HE CARRIES THE BRUNT OF THE ARMY ATTACK WITH HIS RUNNING, PASSING and KICKING
Pap'

"What do I think about Glenn Davis?" said Jack Lavelle, the former Notre Dame football star who had scouted Army in every game this fall, repeating a question that had been put to him. "Well, you have seen him in several games so you must have observed that he is quite a football player. Davis runs equally well to either the right or left. He kicks and passes well. I like the way he lowers the boom and crashes into a tackler when it is inevitable that he is going to be hit."

Davis, a 170-pound Plebe from Los Angeles, is the type of player every coach dreams of having. A breakaway runner who is likely to shake loose for a score any time he takes the ball. One gets a pretty good idea of his explosive power from his record, which shows that he has scored seven times from beyond the 10-yard line. He has scored on dashes of 60, 70, and 80 yards.

From his fullback slot, Davis runs, passes and kicks the ball. He was good enough to win the starting berth from the veteran "Bud" Troxell, who was a mighty good football player a year ago. Davis is made to order for Army's "T" formation and that style of offense gives him every opportunity to make use of his abundant talents.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Now that the hockey season is under way, it might be a good idea for Dick Porter, the old baseball player who now is business manager of the Curtis Bay, Md., Coast Guard "Cutters" to enter a challenge for the Stanley Cup without delay . . . The National Hockey League bosses, who control the play-offs for the "world championship" trophy, have a habit of turning aside ambitious teams with the explanation that their challenges come too late . . . They's have to think up a new excuse at this time to avoid meeting the Coast Guardsmen.

♪ ♪ ♪

A look at the Cutters' squad explains why they are listed as potential champions even though they play in the Eastern "Amateur" League . . . In goal they have Frankie (Mr. Zero) Brimsek of the Bruins with Hub Nelson, former Minneapolis pro, in reserve. Leading the defense are three other big leaguers, Art Coulter of the Rangers, Alex Motter of the Red Wings and Johnny Mariucci of the Black Hawks, plus Manny Cotlow, minor league veteran . . . The forwards are mostly youngsters, but Ossie Asmundson and Billy Purcell have had pro experience, Cleveland's Alex (Bud) Cook reports to the Coast Guard today and likely will wind up at Curtis Bay and they say Charlie Plitt, Johnny Brown (a Georgia boy, of all things) and Seymour Hunter have developed into a swell trio of forwards . . . How they all happen to be at one station may be another story, but the story they agree on is that they joined the Coast Guard because it's the best-known of the services in the Great Lakes country that most of them call home.

♪ ♪ ♪

Branch Rickey definitely put the finger on Dixie Walker as the "one player" Leo Durocher didn't like when he called a special press conference yesterday to announce that Dixie had signed three months ahead of the usual time . . . And if that wasn't enough, Branch remarked that Dixie "spoke in high praise of Leo as a former manager." . . . Brigham Young and Oklahoma Aggies will be the first basketball visitors to the Garden this winter, arriving early in December. Oklahoma U. is due late in the season . . . Defenseman Ott Heller of the Rangers, exempt from military service in Canada because he's over 31 and married, has been called by his New York draft board.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sergeants Jim and Jack McCullough, identical twins who played the two guard positions on the Penn freshman team, are playing different positions in the Army Air Force's touch football league at Miami Beach, Fla. Jim is a back and Jack an end, but they get together on occasional touchdown plays . . . When Bull Tuero, chunky 152-pound Fort Sheridan, Ill., guard, was playing against Patterson Field, Ohio, recently, he remarked, "Those two guys I'm playing against are angry at me because I block too hard." Teammates looked up and saw that one of the two guys was a mere 266-pounder.

Canadian Teams Sitting on Top Of Hockey Loop

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Toronto	2	0	1	5	14	8
Montreal	2	0	1	5	9	6
Detroit	1	0	1	3	13	8
Boston	0	0	1	1	2	2
Chicago	0	2	0	0	4	9
New York	0	3	0	0	6	15

Results Nov. 4

Toronto 5, Detroit 5.
Montreal 5, Chicago 3.

By the Associated Press

Canada's two entries in the National Hockey league are sitting on top of the heap today as a result of last night's action in Detroit and Chicago.

The Toronto Maple Leafs had to be content with a 5-5 tie in their tilt with the Red Wings but Montreal's Canadiens tied the Leafs for first place by disposing of the Black Hawks, 5-3.

Babe Pratt's goal with less than six minutes to go gave Toronto its tying score after three counters in five minutes had put them back in the game in the second.

Montreal rang the bell twice in the last two periods in whipping the Hawks and remaining among the unbeaten.

Tuttle Resigns

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 5 (AP)—W. C. Tuttle has resigned as President of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, a position he has held eight years.

His resignation, effective Nov. 15, was contained in letters to the Presidents of the eight Coast League clubs, constituting the league's Board of Directors. Tuttle, reported to be on a vacation trip, was not available for comment on the reason for his resignation.

Walter R. Okeson

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 5 (AP)—Walter R. Okeson, who passed on yesterday, was Chairman of the Football Rules Committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and was known as the "czar of college football.

Okeson was Vice-President and Treasurer of Lehigh University, and formerly was Commissioner of the Eastern Inter-Collegiate Association. He played for Lehigh in the 1890s and served as a volunteer football coach at the university from 1896 to 1915.

Tom Harmon Is Missing Over China

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 5 (AP)—Army pilot Tom Harmon, Michigan's former All-America football player, is reported missing in action over China.

The second lieutenant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Harmon, were notified last night by the War Department that their son, a fighter pilot, was unreported since Oct. 30.

Sole Survivor

Harmon, the sole survivor of a bomber crash in the Dutch Guiana jungles last April, was attached to the 23d group of the 449th Fighter Squadron stationed in the Far East.

No hint as to whether it was Japanese guns or an accident which spelled trouble for one of Michigan's greatest gridiron stars was contained in the telegram received by Harmon's parents. It said simply that Harmon "has been reported missing in action since Oct. 30. If further details or other information are received, you will be promptly notified."

Harmon was transferred to China last summer from North Africa where he was stationed after the crash of his bomber, "Old 98," named after his college football number, in the South American jungle.

Last to Hear

Last to hear from Harmon was his football coach, H. O. (Fritz) Crisler, who said the All-America halfback of 1939 and 1940 had written in a letter dated Oct. 14 that the Japanese pilots were inferior to the Nazi fliers.

"Tommy wrote that he was in one of two American planes jumped by 17 Zeros and that they got two while the rest fled," Crisler said.

Harmon enlisted in the Air Corps in November, 1941, and was inducted in March, 1942, receiving his wings Oct. 30, 1942.

Bruins to Face Leafs With Only 13 Men Dressed

Jack Crawford and Ab De Marco, injured Boston players, will be out of the Bruins' line-up for at least 10 days and will leave the team at Detroit Sunday and come to Boston to recuperate here, according to word received today from Manager Art Ross. Don Gallinger will be kept with the team, and if his steady improvement continues may play in the week-end games.

Ross made that decision after the Bruins practiced in Toronto today for the game with Maple Leafs tomorrow night. Ross also said that he would use only 13 players in the week-end games, and would not call up any of the amateurs who are to play with the Boston Olympics.

Ross said that if Gallinger was able to return to his center position and play with Guidolin and Scherza against the Leafs, he would use Harvey Jackson on defense and play Yank Boyd for Ab De Marco on the third line right wing.

The Bruins squad aside from Crawford, Gallinger and De Marco is in excellent trim. Capt. Dit Clapper said that the team got good benefits from their exhibition games with Cornwall Flyers and Kingston. As a result of the Kingston game, the Bruins made a contribution of $200 toward hockey's "Hall of Fame" which is to be located in that town. The Kingston game resulted in a 9-9 tie, and followed Boston's 6-4 win against the Cornwall Flyers. No body checking was done in either game.

Buzz Boll, veteran right winger, is expected to join the Bruins tomorrow and he will be sent to Boston to do his pre-season training here. Ross said that he hoped to have Crawford and also Boll in the line-up when the Bruins open their home season at Boston Garden against Canadiens, Nov. 16, with all receipts to go to the Greater Boston Community Fund.

Boucher Planning To Play Saturday

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 (AP)—Frank Boucher, coach of the New York Rangers and one of hockey's great all-time centers, has announced he will return to active duty Saturday night. The Rangers, who lost their first three games of the National Hockey League season, open their home campaign against the Chicago Black Hawks that night.

Boucher, out of the line-up since 1938, is scheduled to center a line with Bill Gooden and Rookie Jack McDonald on the wings. He said he believed his experience as a play-maker would help the young players enough to justify his "comeback." Before his retirement, Boucher played 17 years of big-time hockey, 12 of them with the Rangers.

New Haven Joins Amateur Circuit

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5 (AP)—Manager Jake Podoloff reported today that New Haven had joined the Eastern Amateur Hockey League this season and would be coached by Norm Shay.

New Haven dropped out of the American Hockey League last winter due to war conditions.

Tufts Faces Harvard

Tufts varsity soccer team, which has recorded only one victory in five starts, will attempt to end its season with a triumph over Harvard at College Acres, Medford, tomorrow afternoon. The game will start at 2:30 p. m.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press
Result Nov. 4
Indianapolis 1, Cleveland 1.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued from previous page)

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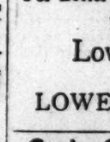

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Our New Record Dept. Palmer St.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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299 HARVARD STREET, BROOKLINE

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GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
113 BOYLSTON ST.

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
on T Wharf Tip—Boston
The' dim without, there's light inside, And good food there, we shall provide.
12:00 Noon to 7:30—Lef. 8313

CARVER HOUSE
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS by CHEF THEMO
12 CARVER STREET

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Fine Food Popular Prices

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LUNCHEON SPECIALS 45c
HOT EVENING DINNERS, 45c to 75c
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Luncheons—Teas—Dinners
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Open Daily, Noon to Nine

Well Cooked New England Food
Prices Reasonable
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Sundays and Holidays, Only
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LUNCHEON 12-3 DINNER 4-8
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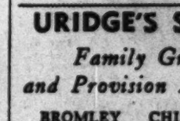

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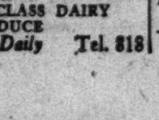

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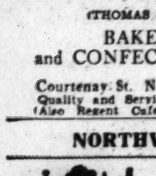
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

FACTS
FIGURES
A NEW VOLCANO SUDDENLY APPEARED LAST FEB. IN A CORNFIELD, 180 MILES WEST OF MEXICO CITY; IT IS NOW 1200 FT. HIGH AND ¾ OF A MILE AT THE BASE.
TRIDENT MINT GUM
WHEN GUM WAS PLENTIFUL THE AVERAGE AMERICAN CHEWED 130 STICKS A YEAR.
IT'S A FACT BULLET PROOF TANKS OF FLYING FORTRESSES REQUIRE MORE THAN A HALF A TON OF RUBBER
MOST SOILS WINTER BETTER IF LEFT IN THE ROUGH. M. FARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How "Hard" and "Soft" X-Rays Differ?

About the turn of the 19th century, Professor Roentgen discovered X-rays and something of their properties. In his early experiments he was not able to determine what they were, and so he called them "X-rays," doubtless from X, unknown quantity in algebraic expressions.

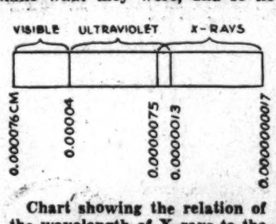


Chart showing the relation of the wavelength of X-rays to the wavelength of visible light.

Later, X-rays were proved to be identical in nature with ordinary light, but whereas light waves average 50,000 to the inch, X-rays average 100,000,000.

As he continued his experiments, Roentgen examined the differences in penetrating power of X-rays and found the penetrating power to vary with the voltage used to excite the discharge tube.

He found that tubes having a high vacuum required high voltages to force the discharge and that they sent out very penetrating X-rays. Such tubes Roentgen called "hard" tubes, and those in which the vacuum was less perfect he called "soft" tubes.

X-rays also are designated "hard" or "soft." The higher the voltage, the shorter the wavelength of the X-rays, and the harder and more penetrating they are.

For example, at 20,000 volts the maximum intensity of a wavelength is about .7 angstrom. At 50,000 the peak comes at .5 angstrom. (An angstrom equals one ten-millionth of a millimeter.)

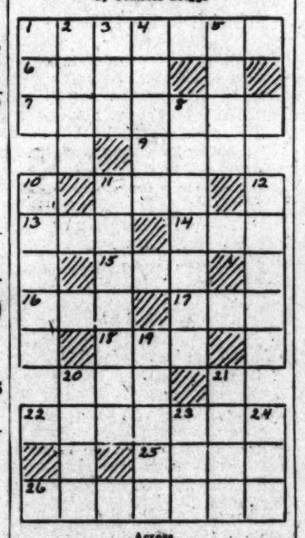
The very long or soft X-rays are used to radiograph small insects, flowers, etc. The band between 40,000 and 100,000 volts is used for fluorescopy, radiography of body members, light industrial radiography, etc. The band from 150,000 volts up, is used for heavy industrial radiography, in which steel several inches thick is radiographed to permit inspection for invisible flaws.

The tubes of Roentgen and other early workers operated at around 30,000 volts and yielded relatively soft X-rays when compared with the modern radiography technique which utilizes voltages in excess of 1,000,000 volts.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Tennyson's "Sweet and Low" is what?
6—Air, melody, or tune.
7—What is an American songbird allied to the mockingbird?
9—If you emulated Edwin Forrest, would you run, act, or fly?
11—According to well-known nursery rhyme, how many are going to St. Ives?
13—Pronoun.
14—Ballad.
15—Grassy meadow is what?
16—Something described as "marigenous" would be produced by what?
17—One that represents what is newest is what?
18—What Bible land was east of Eden?
20—What kind of number is not divisible by 2 without leaving a remainder?
22—Mother Goose character who "went a-creeking mile" found what kind of sixpence?
25—What city of Nevada was once known as Lake's Crossing?
26—European tiller of the soil is called what?

Down
1—What resinous substance is obtained from a scale insect?
2—Uralsk is situated on what river?
3—Kindled.
4—What Bible character was Isaac's brother-in-law?
5—What variety of diamond is of much value as an abrasive?
8—What island is scene of Hall Caine's "Prodigal Son"?
10—What creature might have a bangle ear?
11—Who is hero of Belarde's best-known poem?
12—Who wrote "She Walks in Beauty"?
19—Perfumes.
20—What is name of a river and department of northwestern France?
21—Clingmans Dome is between North Carolina and what State (abbr)?
23—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?
24—Speck.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Practical Things

Ralph Waldo Emerson entertained a profound respect for action born of practical knowledge.

Once, with the assistance of his son, Edward, he attempted without success to lead a young heifer into his barn. In front Edward grasped the animal's ear and pulled with all his strength, while the father pushed diligently behind, but the calf would not budge.

Presently an Irish servant girl came by. Laughing at the vain efforts of the two men, she thrust a finger into the animal's mouth, and the innocent creature, deceived into the expectation of nourishment, willingly followed her into the barn.

That night Emerson wrote in his journal: "I like people who can do things."

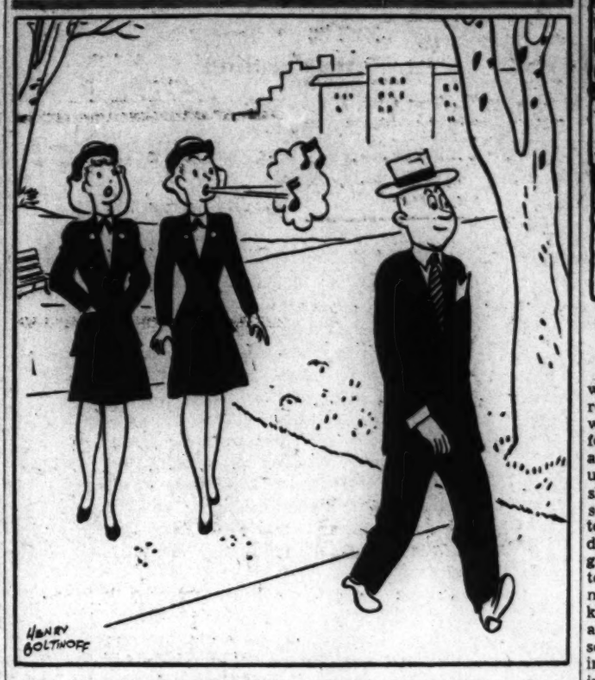
Today's Tall Story

It's not that we doubt Willie Burkett, it's just that we're wondering. Sergeant Burkett, as he wishes to be called, tells us that once upon a time he took a transport and rations up to a height of 20,000 feet. He found that the plane developed engine trouble and dinner not yet started.

After bailing out with two field ranges, he states that he cooked a five-course meal, including pastry, served six hundred men, and washed his dishes all before he hit the ground! Maybe so, but—we're from Missouri!—Sourdough Sentinel.

Just for Fun—

—By Henry Boltinoff



My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"I hesitate to offer my S. A.," confides S. L. G. N., of Chicago, "because it seems to suggest sabotage. In the large office building where I'm employed there's a fire hose that hangs just outside of my door. It's hung in neat loops on hooks and each time I enter or leave the office I have the most awful desire to grab the nozzle of that hose and then run the full length of the hall (two blocks) and watch the hose neatly slip from its moorings.

Guess I should have been a fireman!

We scent a neighborhood difference of opinion in the contribution of Mrs. L. M., Hot Springs, Ark.

"My Secret Ambition is to acquire a flock of goats (both nannies and billies) and then move back next door to the man who disliked our cat."

* * *

A practical individual is W. M. C., of Los Angeles:

"My Secret Ambition is to solve, some bright day, a problem vexing to males patronizing elevators. It's to find a non-crushable position for my hat while holding it in a crowded elevator. Yet at the same time I'm aware of the fact that the most practical place for it is on my head."

* * *

In a recent issue of the Monitor, J. G. of Wyoming lists among his secret ambitions the desire to know what happened to the Marie (or Mary) Celeste.

I believe that a very good explanation of this was published in The Christian Science Monitor several years ago. But here is one plausible explanation furnished to me by Mr. J. W. Dawson Stearns.

Editor of The Spectator, Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia. It is based upon the findings of the board of survey called by Lloyds.

I shall not attempt to quote, but here is the gist of the explanation: That on a quiet afternoon an explosion took place below and blew up the main hatch tarpaulin covers. Smoke probably rose from the hold and there may have been some flame. Because of some very inflammable material carried on the boat the master ordered the crew, together with his wife and child who were on board, into a lifeboat, and taking his instruments and compass they rowed clear of the Marie Celeste.

While awaiting developments of the explosion a sudden breeze sprang up and carried the ship away. Darkness came on and there being no lights on the Marie Celeste they were unable to attempt to follow her, and by morning there was no trace.

S. S., Redwood City, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Everybody Pitched In

Washington, D. C.

One evening Mr. and Mrs. W—— went to a certain small but inviting restaurant for their dinner. They waited some time at their table before they discovered the waitresses and kitchen help had failed to show up. It occurred to Mrs. W—— that she and her husband could be of service and asked is they might go to the kitchen and carry out their dinners. When permission was granted another couple volunteered to do likewise. At the end of the meal dishes were taken to the kitchen and washed by the patrons and the tables reset. Before leaving several Waves came in and, learning the predicament the owner was in, volunteered to do anything if only they could get their dinner.

Did You Know That—

The Alaska fur seal herd is estimated to include approximately 80 per cent of the fur seals of the world?

Potato pulp, a by-product from potato starch manufacturing, is now made into a potato plastic suitable for wallboard and insulating material?

Gasoline has many uses in the armed forces in addition to fuel for engines? It is used for heating, cooking and lighting where other materials are not readily available.

NEWS ITEM~ WE ARE ASKED TO STORE, HOARD & EAT MORE POTATOES AT HOME.
PLEASE, JUST ONE POTATO
BUT I HAVEN'T ANY
LAST MONTH
BUT DO YOU HAVE TO STORE THEM IN THE HALL CLOSET?
TONIGHT I S'POSE WE'RE HAVING Baked Potatoes, Potato Salad, Potato Fritters & Potato Pie for dessert
DARLING, YOU KNOW EVERYTHING!
POTATOES
POTATOES
POTATOES
POTATOES
L.F. van Zelm

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Needed: Some Advice From an Expert*

By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN... SUPPER IS ON THE TABLE! COME AT ONCE!!
ALL RIGHT POP.... JUST ONE SECOND!
WHAT DO YOU HAVE THERE!
IT'S A TAME WOODCHUCK
WE WON'T RUN AWAY.
WELL, WELL... ISN'T HE CUTE... WONDER IF WE CAN TEACH HIM TRICKS...
I'VE HAD SUPPER ON THE TABLE FOR TWENTY MINUTES....!
YOU'RE MORE USED TO THESE SITUATIONS THAN I am... WHAT DO YOU SAY???

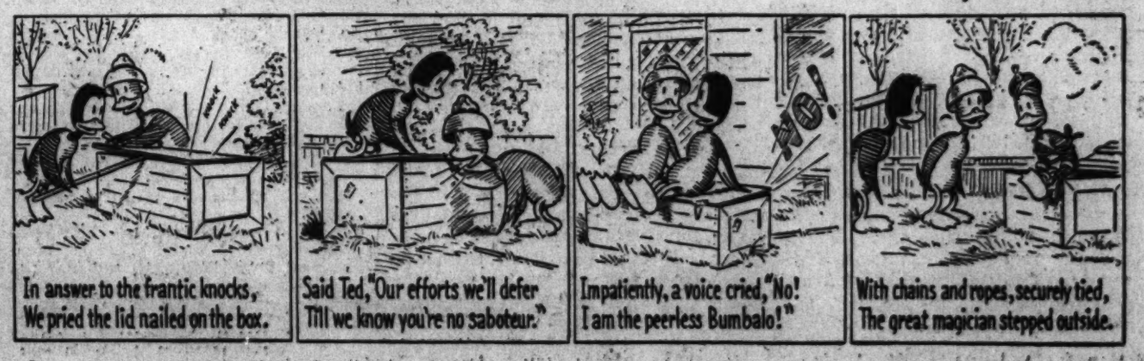
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Bone's a Bone Nowadays!*

By Rodgers

"Things are coming to a pretty pass!" Ol' Peter grumbled as he stopped to say hello this A.M.-
"What's bothering you?" I wanted to know-
"Soup!" said he. "Do you realize they're making soup out of powder nowadays?"
"Oh well, there never was much nourishment left in a soup bone by the time we got it," I reminded him-
"But it was still a bone! You'll have to admit that!" Peter sighed-

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Opening Act*

By The Hagers


In answer to the frantic knocks, We pried the lid nailed on the box.
Said Ted, "Our efforts we'll defer Till we know you're no saboteur."
Impatiently, a voice cried, "No! I am the peerless Bumbalo!"
With chains and ropes, securely tied, The great magician stepped outside.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Standing Higher Taxes?

Because an unspectacular speech by the Nation's Economic Stabilizer before the Investment Bankers Association is liable to be by-passed by some readers in their end run for the funnies, it might be useful to call special attention to a couple of paragraphs in Mr. Vinson's remarks:

"Women spent 104 per cent more for furs in July, 1943, than in July, 1942; in the same month they spent 65 per cent more for coats and suits, 37 per cent more for dresses, 30 per cent more for blouses, skirts and sportswear, 31 per cent more for underwear, 24 per cent more for foundation garments, and 41 per cent more for gloves.

"In August, 1943, receipts of eating and drinking places were 27 per cent above August, 1942; expenditures in cabarets, theaters, night clubs and other amusement establishments rose 30 per cent for the same period, and outlays for beer, wines, liquor, cosmetics, tobacco, and flowers were up an estimated 30 per cent."

To use Mr. Vinson's own quite accurate words, "Love of ease, political cowardice and personal ambition threaten the country with runaway inflation and financial disaster."

He was blasting at the ridiculous assertion America cannot stand higher taxes. Americans must stand higher taxes now, or they will have to stand something worse later.

Monarchy for Spain?

Must it begin all over again? Tyranny in Spain, both civil and clerical, began with the monarchic system. The deepest excesses of dictatorship in the years before the Spanish Republic stemmed from the monarchy. That narrow clique of financiers, industrialists, landowners, generals, and churchmen who sabotaged the republic and organized the armed revolt against it were the very pillars of the royal system.

Now word comes from London that the monarchy may be restored with the blessing of the United Nations. Can we not see that monarchy, of itself, is only a tool? That the powers behind the throne literally are those which count? That those powers in Spain today are the identical reactionaries who called in German and Italian troops, who called international fascism to their aid against the reforms of the common people? That merely because these gentlemen are now tired of the predatory monster which they reared up, that is no sign that they have renounced despotism? That they are merely looking for a new monarchic cloak? That if we blindly support them now, the whole sorry cycle will have to begin over again?

The real awakening of the West to understand the nature of fascism began with the war in Spain. A restoration, now, would reverse the gains of the war at their very foundation.

History via Hollywood

For at least 30 years educators and others have been talking about the use of films in the schoolroom to teach the younger generation history, geography, and kindred of the social sciences in a more realistic fashion. But little has been done about it, except to a very limited extent. Perhaps this is because the movie producers themselves have been doing a fairly creditable job through the regular channels of commercial distribution.

This thought struck us recently after viewing two stimulating biographical films, "Tennessee Johnson" and "The Young Mr. Pitt." The first (although it took many liberties with incidental situations) succeeded in bringing to millions of theatergoers the basic truth about a much maligned and much misunderstood President of the United States—facts which American school children never learn, unless they later read such authentic biographies as George Fort Milton's "Age of Hate."

The Pitt picture, produced in Great Britain, was principally of value, it seemed to us, because of its present-day parallel. Britain, in William Pitt's day, was also at one time left without allies, facing alone a ruthless aggressor who was separated from what seemed to be certain victory by only the width of the English Channel. Pitt and Nelson, plus other factors, such as the British tenacity which appeared again in 1940, saved the day. But it is interesting to speculate whether the United States of America would have become a Napoleonic vassal had the Continental dictator got his armies across the channel, or had Nelson failed at Trafalgar.

An item states that bullet-proof glass is to be used as armor on airplanes. Times certainly change. One might say the only people that can throw stones these days are the people that live in glass houses.

Acceleration

The good news mounts from all the Allied war fronts:

From Russia where the Red Army has not only cut off the Germans in the Crimea but swept clear across the Nogaisk Steppe;

From the Southwest Pacific where Admiral Halsey has smashed a Japanese naval force attempting to counter the American landing on Bougainville;

From Italy, where the Eighth Army has captured Isernia, central hinge of the Nazis' line, and the Fifth Army has broken the Massico-Venafro link;

From the air front over Germany where the R. A. F. dropped 2,200 tons of bombs on Düsseldorf in half an hour, following the biggest daylight raid ever made, in which American Eighth Air Force bombers pounded Wilhelmshaven.

Everywhere the Allies are applying the massive weight of a war machine which is beginning to bring to bear the new might of American industry and manpower. Tokyo is displaying evident alarm and what the feeling in Berlin must be is evidenced by the shift to martial law in German cities.

Accelerating losses and retreats in Russia and Italy, the cumulative and unhidable devastation of German industrial cities, come on top of the bad news of the Moscow conference, which exploded the last hope of a separate peace with Russia. Dr. Goebbels can no longer hold out hope; he has turned to the arguments of desperation. But that is poor food for fighters. The pressures which will sooner or later produce a plea for peace must be near the top of the gauge. The Allies were not prepared to make the most of the break in Italy; are they ready for one in Germany?

The Impatient French

Something beautifully impatient infuses the attitude of Frenchmen toward the inevitable rebirth of their loved country. They have been told that this must await the expulsion of the Nazi aggressor from French soil but that the delay will cost France nothing that ought to belong to France, neither the respect of the free world or an inch of their Empire. "Bon!" they may say, and for the sake of graciousness, "Merci!" But they cannot wait.

So, while the French Committee of National Liberation sits at Algiers, denied recognition as a provisional government, a reticent man in a dark suit boards a train somewhere in France. He will visit a relative in the South. Somewhere else another quiet man seeks hotel accommodations. He will stay for just a few days. In fact there are scores of unobtrusive gentlemen minding their own business, going their own ways, unsuspiciously—they hope.

The result of these apparently individualistic pursuits makes headlines one day. For however diverse the roads these travelers take, however different the circumstances of their travel, they all arrive at the same place. All? Well, not quite. A London radiocast reports the Gestapo has arrested one of them. "He was one of the French Socialist Party delegates." A delegate? Yes, for the French cannot wait. In Algiers they are forming a consultative assembly, to work with the Committee of Liberation. It is being formed in part of leaders of the French underground, of men who know what Frenchmen in metropolitan France are thinking. It will act only in advisory capacity, but of 84 members, 40 will bring their advice from the homeland.

Between the governments-in-exile and the peoples in the occupied countries time has placed a gap. Allied leaders, including members of the exile governments, recognize that political reconstruction cannot be undertaken on the premise that refugee governments are necessarily representative of their peoples. The French in Africa are narrowing the gap between them and the homeland. It may be that before the end of the war the Committee of Liberation will again make a bid for diplomatic recognition, basing its claims on the fact that it acts as excutive for a representative body of Frenchmen.

The ways of French politics are difficult for other peoples to understand. The rebirth of the Republic after the defeat of Napoleon III at Bismarck's hand was not the result of nation-wide plebiscites but of the tenacity of Parliamentarians assembling themselves to assert the continuity of the Republic which they argued had never lost its legal validity despite the Monarchist interruption. Perhaps the story in the making at Algiers cannot be quite like that. But if Frenchmen remain Frenchmen, one may be sure they will not be content to wait on events where the rebirth of their nation is concerned.

End of Another Secret Weapon

Steaks Will Be Rare

The Wide Horizon

By H. R. Cokeley

Those Americans who relish sizzling steaks and chops of top quality need have no hopes of satisfying ravenous appetites fully for months, and possibly years, to come. As the production limits of cattle, hogs, and sheep seem to have been reached in this emergency, the problem now is to keep the numbers within feeding possibilities.

The 1942 peak of meat production will not be materially exceeded, since civilians consume immense quantities of available cereals, vegetable proteins, and milk solids that would be required for any increase. As a result, it seems likely that millions of civilians must consume greater quantities of grains and farm crops in place of a heavy meat diet. Poultry, fish, domestic rabbits, and game will help out, as these are not rationed.

At the present time, the Department of Agriculture estimates that the United States will have 23.5 billion pounds of meat in 1943, but even this vast amount will not fully meet all needs, even with rationing in effect. It might be added, too, that some of the meat Americans are permitted to consume will likely be somewhat lacking in quality as compared with previous years. Producers are being encouraged to save grain by marketing meat animals before they have obtained that "bloom" so necessary for the quality steaks Americans have demanded.

* * *

During July of this year, only 70 per cent of the usual number of feeder cattle from the ranges reached the eight great Corn Belt States for feeding out and finishing. Furthermore, in August only 53 per cent of the 1942 supply of feeder cattle passed through the four largest Corn Belt markets.

This sharp shrinkage of feeder shipments signifies a huge increase in the slaughtering of unfattened cattle, thus resulting in meat of reduced quality going into the packing-house stores. Furthermore, the butchering of the thousands and thousands of half-fat cattle means an immense sacrifice in poundage.

Needless to say, some folk are unable to comprehend the reasons for what they consider drastic meat limitations. The total number of cattle in the United States has increased from 75,000,000 to 78,000,000 during the last year, and pigs from 105,000,000 in 1942 to 125,000,000 in 1943.

But these Americans without understanding fail to take into consideration the increased demands for meat from America's allies, the requirements of liberated countries, accelerated needs of our armed forces at home and abroad, and the mounting quantities of rations needed for war prisoners. Furthermore, they don't grasp the situation with which the country is confronted in regard to the grain crops consumed by both men and livestock.

* * *

As the total of all grain crops for this year, according to present estimates, will be about 10 per cent less than in 1942, due to floods, excessive rainfall, and cool weather, the food supply becomes somewhat alarming. With the total number of livestock up nearly 10 per cent over 1942, and with human consumption of certain grains increased, a problem looms up for master minds. Even if there were no boosted civilian requirements to be met, the supply of grain would be smaller in proportion to the number of animals than at any time during the last five years, according to a recent report from the United States Department of Agriculture. And because of the inadequate feed supplies, the War Food Administration has already moved to reduce the 1944 spring crop of pigs by 17 per cent.

Another significant problem is that greater numbers of meat animals will divert feed from dairies throughout the country to the extent of dangerously impairing an already inadequate milk supply.

But with all the difficulties, the 6,000,000 American farmers will feed the Nation and millions across the seas, not with foods Americans relish most, but with many nourishing substitutes. Beef, pork, and lamb will in all probability continue to be among foods allotted to civilians in limited quantities.

One-Man Underground

The Bookshelf

Peter de Polnay, author of THE GERMANS CAME TO PARIS (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce. $2.75), is one of those rare Europeans who are citizens of the whole Continent. He is Hungarian by birth, British by education, and French by reason of his understanding love of France. He is, besides, a remarkable linguist and a very able writer.

The Blitzkrieg caught him on the Riviera. Anxious to enlist in the French army, he went to Paris. But before the authorities had decided on his application, the French army had ceased to exist. De Polnay remained in Paris when the Germans came. He watched their columns marching down the Boulevard Clichy beneath an immense French war-bond poster carrying the inscription: "We shall be victorious, for we are the stronger ones."

Yet for the time being the Germans were the stronger ones, and also the cleverer ones. Through shrewd propaganda they split the French population lengthwise and crosswise. "The defeated Frenchmen," the author remarks, "asked themselves whether they should be Nazis or not. They did not ask whether they were going to remain Frenchmen or become German slaves, and that was a great gain for Germany."

In countless talks with the "Fridolins," as the Germans were called, the author found:

Unconditional enthusiasm for war. "Our German world is based on arms. This is a religion with us," a colonel said.

Utter contempt for generally recognized moral concepts. As expressed in almost identical terms by the son of the philosopher Count Keyserling and a nondescript private: "We can't let such trifles as promises interfere with our historical task."

A deep-rooted fear of life and hatred of all people who think life worth living. Said a Prussian Junker: "We are only made to fight but not to win." And: "What right has the rest of the world to live if we die?"

Mutual jealousy and distrust between Army and Party. "I believe," writes the author, "that the Army would be quite willing to make a new November, 1918, if it were convinced that the situation was no longer 'günstig.'"

The author stayed long enough in Paris to witness the reawakening of French spirit. He took a hand by writing underground leaflets and spreading news and rumors detrimental to the German cause. When the Gestapo got on the track of his one-man propaganda bureau, he escaped to Marseilles and, after months in Pétain's and Franco's prisons, to Gibraltar.

"The Germans Came to Paris" is less of a thriller than some of the most recent books on escapes from occupied Europe, but it rings true to the last detail and offers a wealth of information as well as some wise reflections on human behavior in war and peace.

E. S. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

'Give Us Oleo'

In spite of all that may be said, I believe it little short of a crime that we are unable to substitute margarine for butter at this time. If the armed forces or Russia or Greece or Africa need our butter, let them have it. We can go without. But why deny us the use of margarine?

In Denmark, the greatest butter-producing country in the world, there is (or was) more margarine used than butter.

There were 300 margarine factories in little Denmark with its 3,000,000 people. No one disputes that butter is richer in food value but, when one cannot get butter, margarine is an excellent substitute.—Letter from Taycheedah, Wis., in the *Milwaukee Journal*.

Modern Canute

Walsh of Massachusetts insists the Navy is a man's organization and should be kept so. It was Canute, the other time, who tried to sweep back the waves.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

National Unity Now?

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

The Moscow Declarations have had almost as good an effect on the United States as they have had on the United Nations. They have brought the country together on foreign policy to a degree that is as unexpected as it is encouraging. And, at the same time, Tuesday's elections show that a sizable majority of the American people is thoroughly dissatisfied with the state of affairs on the home front. Is it too late to try to unify the American nation as successfully on the home front as they have been unified on world policy?

The difficulties, of course, are immense. We are still many thousands of miles away from the fighting, and our people at home do not have the sense of urgency which vitalizes our fighting men. Moreover, the Administration is so riddled with soft spots that reform would constitute a major operation.

Nevertheless, the lesson of Tuesday's voting was so plain that President Roosevelt may be expected to try to rehabilitate his Administration. He cannot do it by seeking once again to pour benefits out over the electorate. Congress would not give him the money. He can only do it by cleaning out enough of the most unpopular and unsound sections of the Administrative set-up. And that is a very tall order. Yet, the President has been following this course for some time, and may continue.

No phase of the domestic Administration is more unpopular than OPA. Now the President has put it under the control of a successful and orthodox advertising man, Chester Bowles, who has as a matter of fact been running the show for some months. If Mr. Bowles is really given a free hand—and simply because he heads the agency is no sign he will be allowed to run it—he may be able to remove some of the causes for OPA's unpopularity. That, by removing these causes, Mr. Bowles will also be able to keep prices under control does not necessarily follow.

Next in unpopularity, perhaps, is OWI. Here, responsibility for the domestic program has been put into the hands of a substantial Republican newspaper publisher, E. Palmer Hoyt of Portland, Oregon. Elmer Davis is still in charge, and still "takes the rap," but Palmer Hoyt is actually directing OWI's domestic operations and has already brought about many improvements.

The U. S. Employment Service, which has a big and sometimes thankless task, needs reform at the local stages. Congress and the country are growing restive at the wide authority held by Paul V. McNutt, and the manpower problem—perhaps the most thorny of any we face—goes back to him. Here, too, Presidential action in a conservative direction may be expected.

And if Federal expenditure for all activities not closely related to the war is not pared to the bare minimum, national displeasure is certain to mount.

In effect, Mr. Roosevelt has already delegated a considerable part of his Administration to conservatives—relatively speaking. His action, although taken for its political effect, nevertheless has the result of making the war effort more representative. Action which would have established a genuinely united front here, perhaps by setting up a nonpartisan war cabinet of our ablest public men, is now being taken piecemeal and without using the very biggest men.

Despite the political motive, it is a thoroughly good thing to have Mr. Roosevelt move toward the center, if not the right. Events will prove whether his transition comes too late to do him any political good. His shift didn't seem to affect Tuesday's voting. But it is equally obvious that there is only one direction in which the President can hope to make progress. For him to return farther to the left would obviously reduce his support still farther.

The plain fact seems to be that, with the news from Moscow, from the Crimea, from the Pacific, from the bombing raids, even from the Mediterranean, the water is getting shallower. We are a good way across the stream. Both of our parties seem to be agreeing, more or less, on postwar world policy. At least, both have relative co-operators and relative isolationists in their midst, and the great bulk of their rank-and-file seems to favor a good degree of co-operation. This situation tends to take foreign policy out of the election. It leaves the voter's choice, as of today, to turn on the home front. A lot can happen between now and next summer, not to mention next election day just a year off this week, but it doesn't appear likely that the stream will get any deeper.

Uncanning the News

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

It deserves to be recorded, with a considerable sigh of relief, that the suppressionist trend in the Administration, in the field of non-military news, has been deflected.

Perhaps it has been permanently corrected.

The latest and most reassuring evidence is that the International Relief Conference, which convenes at Atlantic City Nov. 10, is going to be straight-forwardly open to press and radio coverage. None of the ill-conceived, unnecessary, impracticable, whimsical, and pernicious restrictions, which it was attempted to impose on the earlier United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, are even being suggested. Perhaps they were not even thought of. But whether this White House reform is voluntary or strategic, it is in this instance thorough and it is welcome.

Just as the trend of excessive censorship-minded policy in the Administration eight months ago was, as it seemed to many of us, dangerous and depressing, the trend today is substantially in the right direction and deserves to be noticed and commended.

A year ago, the President blacked out entirely a war-plant inspection trip which took him to the West Coast and back. This year, he permitted periodic coverage of a similar trip and invited representative correspondents to travel on his train.

A year ago, the President arranged for the Refugee Conference to be held at Bermuda, a spot inaccessible to the press generally and from which correspondents were forced automatically to cover a non-military conference under a military censorship.

Last May, the suppressionist complex of the White House reached its climax when it attempted to surround the Hot Springs Food Conference with a screen of censorship which almost wrecked it. Through a directive issued to the managing editors of the principal newspapers—initiated under duress by the Office of War Information—the Administration started by "inviting" the press not to cover this first non-military meeting of the United Nations.

Actually, it was the effect of the White House idea that the Government, not the newspapers, should cover the conference. This plan broke down by the weight of its own impropriety, and then officials sought to funnel the news through a single "spokesman" for the entire conference, and acted to deny accredited correspondents proper access to the committee chairmen and heads of the various delegations. Newspapermen were hardly to be allowed within sighting distance, and it was evident that a free press was more to be tolerated than welcomed.

Fortunately, most of these unworthy and unworkable restrictions fell apart during the first week of the meetings, and it was soon evident that nobody at Hot Springs really wanted them. The conference soon called in a high State Department official to mediate with the White House which finally permitted the Conference to take down the barriers it had itself never chosen to erect.

However, it was never clear whether the President really accepted the mistake of trying to shelter a democratic conference from a democratic press or whether he relented only on grounds of expediency. The latter would be something. The former would be ideal.

Perhaps it is too early to assume that the White House has been entirely cured of its suppressionist phase—and on balance I find it more a phase than an addiction—but the trend is decidedly in the right direction.

As the press arrangements for the Atlantic City conference have thus far been announced, they constitute a complete victory for the cause of free access to the sources of news as against Government channelling of the news. Actually, the Relief Conference begins under better press conditions than the much improved Food Conference ended. At Hot Springs there remained even at the close hampering and unnecessary inconveniences, including limited access to the headquarters of the Conference.

While there will be executive sessions of various committee deliberations at Atlantic City, the correspondents will have free entry to the conference headquarters and facilitated access to all—not merely to some—of the responsible officials.

The press does not ask more. In a democracy it cannot afford to be content with less.

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Watercolor by Lester G. Hornby

PORT SAID, KEY TO CANAL ACTIVITIES, STILL RETAINS A TOUCH OF THE DREAMINESS OF OLD EGYPT

Mediterranean: Scenery for Soldiers - - - - *by Lester Hornby* - - - **Pages 8-9**